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Established 1887

West Germans Beat Dutch For World Cup

FRANK BECKENBAUER, captain of the West German soccer team, holding the World Cup trophy aloft yesterday after his team defeated the Netherlands, 2-1. The Germans, stunned by a penalty goal in the first minute of play, came back on a penalty kick by Paul Breitner and a goal by Gerd Mueller in the first half, then held on through a wild Dutch attack in the second half for the victory.

At Wimbledon, America's Jimmy Connors, 21, overwhelmed Australian veteran Ken Rosewall, 36, to capture the men's singles final Saturday, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4. It was just a day after Connors' fiancée Chris Evert captured the women's singles championships. Stories on pages 12 and 13.



Austerity Initiated In Italy

Cabinet Boosts Taxes, Gas Price

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, July 7 (NYT).—The government presented the nation yesterday with a long overdue package of austerity decrees that will cost Italians an average of \$100 in new taxes during the next 12 months and probably will cause a sharp increase in the cost of living.

"The measures mean sacrifices for Italians," Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said after a three-hour cabinet meeting. "They are necessary to lift Italy out of the grave economic difficulties in which it is enveloped."

The minister added: "If we did not have the courage for unpopular measures now, we would have to face even graver consequences later."

The decrees, among other things, raised the already high price of gasoline and introduced a special tax on all autos, motorcycles, pleasure craft and private airplanes. The emergency measures also increased the value-added tax on beef and other basic consumer items from 6 per cent to 18 per cent.

Heated Discussions

The austerity package was heatedly discussed for a month among the government, the political parties, parliament and the labor unions.

Italy's powerful unions declared Thursday that they considered the proposed measures unfair to the working class and announced a series of strikes and other protests.

The emergency package is designed to siphon \$5 billion off the nation's purchasing power between now and July, 1975, to fight inflation—at present running at 20 per cent annually—and reduce imports of beef and other consumer goods.

Huge meat purchases abroad during the last several months have dangerously widened Italy's foreign-trade gap. This compounded the consequences of the quadrupled price of the crude oil that Italy must buy from foreign producers, mainly Middle Eastern countries, to meet its energy needs.

The measures hitting the Italian motorist are aimed not only at raising new revenue, but also at curbing nonessential consumption of gasoline.

Coupons Restored

Gasoline prices went up as of midnight yesterday. A gallon of premium grade fuel that had been 1,040 lire (\$1.60) now costs \$1.85.

However, the government reintroduced cut-rate gasoline coupons for foreign tourists and Italian migrant workers living abroad. The coupon system, which in the past contributed to the success of Italy's travel industry, was suspended when the world energy crisis hit this country last autumn.

The tax for motor vehicles, in addition to the regular license fee, ranges from about \$30 for a light motorcycle to approximately \$300 for big automobiles. Motorcycles are exempt from the new burden. Yachts and other pleasure craft and private planes are subject to considerably higher supplementary taxation than cars.

The government also revised the income-tax structure, increasing the tax load for high incomes, and tightened other fiscal regulations. The value-added tax on alcoholic beverages and such luxury goods as perfumes, jewelry and fur coats is rising from 18 per cent to 30 per cent.



Heavy rainfalls triggered by Typhoon Gilda hit western and southern Japan this week-end, leaving 36 people dead, 50 injured and 45 missing. Landslides struck Uchinomi on Shodo Island, shown in photo, where 40 homes were damaged and 15 people killed.

In Vote for Japan's Upper House

Tanaka's Party Takes Early Lead

TOKYO, July 7 (AP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka's ruling Liberal Democratic party took an early lead today in elections for Japan's parliamentary upper house. The results are expected to serve as a barometer of the popularity of Mr. Tanaka's pro-Western policies.

With nearly one-third of the polls reporting mainly from conservative rural districts, the Liberal Democrats had won 37 seats; the Socialists, 11; the Communists, 2, and independents, 4. On the basis of the returns, the Liberal Democrats were expected to maintain or slightly increase their eight-seat margin in the house.

At stake are 130 seats in the 252-seat House of Councillors, a type of watchdog body in the Diet. Mr. Tanaka's party must win 65 seats to maintain its majority. Seventy of the party's 134 seats were contested.

Legislative power in Japan is vested in the 481-seat lower house, or House of Representatives, and the upper house can only delay the enactment of laws passed by the lower house. The current election, however, was expected to indicate opposition party strength after a quarter-century of rule by the Western factions of the Liberal Democrats.

More than 54 per cent of the eligible Japanese voted, a high turnout attributed to severe inflation, soaring prices, the energy crisis and pollution.

The polls throughout the country closed at 7 p.m., and counting of ballots began in rural areas an hour later. Tallying the votes in Tokyo and other major cities, however, was not to begin before tomorrow morning, and the final result will not be known until early Tuesday, officials said.

Elections for half the six-year term, upper house seats are held every third year. Three-fifths of the seats are contested on a local district basis, and two-fifths on a national precinct basis.

The Socialist party, the top opposition party, which now holds 59 seats, has 25 seats up for election and 57 candidates; the Buddhist Komeito, 33 and 45; the Democratic Socialist party, 11 and 14; and the Communist party, 11, 4 and 53.

The Liberal Democrats have a comfortable majority of 279 seats in the lower house, which is elected every four years. The next House of Representatives election will be in the fall of 1975, unless Mr. Tanaka is forced to call them sooner.

Typhoon Hits Japan

TOKYO, July 7 (AP).—Heavy rainfalls of up to 12 inches produced by a typhoon lashed western and southern Japan yesterday and today and caused 36 deaths, the Japanese national police agency said today.

The agency said the typhoon, packing 65-mile-an-hour winds, injured 50 persons; 45 were reported to be missing.

The typhoon destroyed 228 homes and flooded more than 39,000.

Belgian Poll Says 72% Support Tindemans

BRUSSELS, July 7 (Reuters).—More than 72 per cent of Belgians are satisfied with Premier Leo Tindemans, according to an opinion poll published Friday.

The poll, conducted by the University Institute for Public Opinion, showed that 72.3 per cent of those interviewed were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the Premier.



Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka talks with an old woman as he casts his ballot in Tokyo yesterday during election for half the seats in the upper house of the nation's Diet.

Peron's Close Aide Becomes Storm Center of New Regime

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (NYT).—Only a few hours after Juan Peron's death last Monday, a short, white-haired and extremely pale man appeared on Argentine television to confirm the news and, according to his most strident critics, to lay claim to a sizable piece of the fallen leader's mantle.

"In my capacity as a servant of his cause for more than 25 years," said the speaker, Jose Lopez Rega, the late president's personal secretary, "I want to bring to the men, women and children of the fatherland the essence of the thoughts of Gen. Peron."

Unquestionably the man closest to Peron, Mr. Lopez Rega has become the most controversial political figure in the new government, distrusted by moderates and condemned to death by left-wing Peronists.

The son of Spanish immigrants, a former police corporal and a practicing astrologer, Mr. Lopez Rega has had a meteoric rise.

Simon Will Tour Mideast, Europe

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon will lead a delegation of energy and financial experts to the Middle East next Thursday for a series of talks on petroleum production and oil prices.

The trip was described by a Treasury Department spokesman last night as a follow-up to President Nixon's recent Middle East journey. "The whole trip is energy oriented... petroleum production and marketing and certainly the price," the spokesman said.

After meetings in Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, Mr. Simon will travel to Europe for meetings with finance ministers in Bonn, Paris and probably London, the spokesman added.

Portugal Decrees Reforms

Economic, Social Measures Bared

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, July 7 (NYT).—An extensive economic and social program considered crucial to the success of Portugal's new democracy was announced here yesterday.

The series of decrees was published after five weeks of intensive study and cabinet meetings amid alarms over the general business outlook, labor unrest, soaring inflation and deficits in public finances.

The new measures are the most important taken since the provisional government came into office three weeks after a military coup overthrew the dictatorship regime on April 25. The measures combine economic incentives with attempts to establish greater social justice in a country where political repression was accompanied by great extremes of wealth and of poverty.

The measures were drawn up under the direction of Vasco Vitorino de Almeida, the 42-year-old minister of economic coordination, a former banker and economist who has become one of the most dynamic figures in the new regime. At a news conference on Friday night, he warned the Portuguese that their new freedom required discipline and responsibility and appealed for cooperation to meet the challenge of constructing a new country.

Highest Inflation Rate

He pointed out that Portugal was faced with the contradictory need of controlling "the highest rate of inflation in Europe"—about 30 per cent—while expanding the economy. At the same time, he sought to put an end to a fear held by both native and foreign businessmen—that the April revolution, which has brought leftists into political power, spelled the end of capitalism in Portugal. He said the private sector had a vital role to play and he denied any intention to assume state ownership, except for those industries involved in national defense.

Among the major measures are:

- Incentives for greater bank-credit facilities for investment through an increase in interest rates for savings accounts and a lowering of reserve requirements for banks.
- More effective control of prices of raw materials and food at production levels rather than at retail levels, where controls are difficult to enforce. Stimulation of farm production to replace high-priced imports on which the country heavily depends.

- Incentives for low-cost housing construction to relieve the housing shortage, depress the high level of rents and provide work for the unemployed. Public works projects will also be pushed.

- An increase in taxes on higher incomes, on farm land not being exploited and on urban building sites being kept idle for speculative purposes. "An increase in taxes will also be imposed on luxury goods."

- An increase in wages for low-paid government, civil and military employees. A minimum wage has already been set for private industry and the minister indicated further wage increases would depend on increases in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Turks Welcome U.S. Aid in Ending Opium Smuggling

ANKARA, July 7 (AP).—The Turkish government today said it would welcome any help the United States might offer in controlling the outflow of illegal opium from Turkish poppy fields.

Relations between the two countries became strained after Premier Bulent Ecevit's government announced last Monday that Turkey was lifting a ban on opium poppy cultivation that was imposed in 1971 at the urging of the United States.

In pushing for the ban, American authorities claimed that 30 per cent of the heroin, an opium derivative, reaching addicts in the United States came from Turkish poppy fields.

Deputy Premier Nejmeddin Erbakan issued a statement saying, "It is natural that we will welcome any American approach to supervise the controlled growing of poppy seeds." Mr. Erbakan said the decision to resume poppy cultivation resulted from a growing demand for poppy seeds for high-quality Turkish opium stock used in medical products.

To Develop U.S. Consensus on Purposes

Kissinger Said to Seek Arms Debate

By Murray Friedman

MUNICH, July 7 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, concerned that Soviet-American nuclear negotiations are bogged down in a "numbers" game following the Moscow summit, is said to believe that a basic national debate is necessary to explore the purposes of U.S. military power in an era of détente.

Mr. Kissinger is described as

convinced that the United States must develop a consensus among political and military leaders on the political purposes behind the use of nuclear weaponry. His objective is to look beyond what he decries as a debate too narrowly centered on nuclear "numbers" by what he regards as many shortsighted participants and critics.

These views, together with im-

portant new details on what happened behind the scenes in Moscow, were made known as Mr. Kissinger reached this West German city from Rome yesterday on his round of Western European capitals to report on the summit talks that ended Wednesday.

Mr. Kissinger, at the conclusion of the Moscow summit, said that any search for security in nuclear superiority is an illusion. He said that "both sides have to convince their military establishments of the benefits of restraint."

A Defense Secretary James Schlesinger denied in Washington the same day that the Pentagon stood in the way of more significant accords than those reached in Moscow.

Amassed at Criticism

The Kissinger theme of concern as it is developing during his week of travel around Western Europe is that the problem is not just or primarily the military establishment on either side, but broader national attitudes. He is reportedly amassed at criticism by U.S. "hawks" that the inability to make more spectacular progress at the summit talks shows that the arms race will go on unchecked and by liberals who complain that the modest successes reached in Moscow prove that Westergate has ruined the Nixon administration's ability to conduct foreign policy.

Instead, Mr. Kissinger contends that President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev had more profound discussions about nuclear weaponry and strategy than any other leaders, and that, for the first time since the initial Moscow summit in 1972, the two superpowers, at the top leadership level are doing something more than simply haggling over numbers and generalities.

President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev themselves took the initiative at the point of a potential stalemate during the summit conference to establish the framework (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Clash on Private Patients

Negotiations Produce Truce In British Hospitals Dispute

By Richard Eder

LONDON, July 7 (NYT).—Fleeced by budget cuts and rising costs, including wage demands, Britain's National Health Service is embroiled in a battle over the compromise that allowed it to be started a quarter of a century ago.

At issue is the use of public hospitals for the treatment of private, fee-paying patients. In a protest that spread last week to more than 300 hospitals, workers in the institutions refused to care for such patients.

A temporary truce was reached yesterday after 10 hours of negotiation among the hospital workers' leaders, doctors' representatives and Barbara Castle, the secretary of state for social services.

The workers agreed to suspend their boycott, which had led some hospitals to close their private wards and had invited others to all the admission of private patients. Representatives of the hospitals' senior medical staffs, who favor the maintenance of private wards, agreed to call off slowdown intended as a counter-move. A government committee reportedly will speed up the study ways to phase out private care in public hospitals.

Government Dilemma

The Labor government is in an awkward position, committed to ending private treatment in public hospitals, but without immediate plans for doing so.

On the face of it, the controversy is a small one. Only about 1 per cent of the patients in Britain's public hospitals—high make-up the bulk of the hospital system and include all the major institutions—are there on a private basis. They pay for their rooms and their doctors. The rest, limited under the national health program, pay no fees. The health service is financed in part by universal payroll deductions and in part from local taxes.

But the arguments over private care have a deep political significance. There are those who believe that Britain's mixture of class and economic differences and with large-scale but impoverished social services must be replaced by something

more radical and egalitarian. Opposing them are those who believe that radical solutions will make the country's difficulties worse.

It is an argument that is going on more fiercely now, in the present economic crisis, than at any time since the Labor party came to power at the end of World War II and instituted the National Health Service, perhaps its greatest achievement.

Labour's Aneurin Bevan, who has since died, proposed a health service extending free medical and hospital care to everyone in Britain. The radical concept was met initially by the hostility of virtually the entire medical profession.

Bevan reduced this opposition by making a key concession—letting specialists combine their salaries with the National Health Service with private work, which included the use of private wards in public hospitals.

There were objections to Bevan's compromise and the objections, never really forgotten, are making their force felt now.

With 51% Share of North Sea Wells

Laborites Said to Prepare to Nationalize Oil

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The Labor government has decided to nationalize Britain's North Sea oil fields, the Sunday Telegraph newspaper reported today. Government officials declined comment, but some oil company officials warned that the reported plan will endanger development of the fields.

The Telegraph, which supports the Conservative party, said that the Labor government has decided on a sweeping nationalization program for the North Sea fields and will announce it shortly.

Nationalization is a political issue in Britain and any plan affecting the North Sea oil and gas fields will face opposition from the Conservatives and from the oil concerns drilling off Britain's east coast. Many of these firms are controlled by U.S. interests.

Labour has long campaigned for

the state to get a bigger stake in the North Sea fields. The campaign has been heightened by the energy crisis.

Britain, which imports virtually all its oil, hopes by 1980 to be able to produce from the North Sea at least the 100 million tons it uses every year. The first commercial flow from the fields is due late this year.

The minority Labor government opened negotiations with the oil companies when it took office in March. The oil companies were said to have realized they would have to make concessions and some industry sources reported that they were willing to accept taxation on up to 80 per cent of their earnings. But they balked at a state take-over.

A major factor in Labor's plans, as reported by the Telegraph, is the prospect of a general election this fall. Labor, the paper said,

is ready to make the nationalization plan a major campaign issue.

The Telegraph said Energy Secretary Eric Varley would propose four main points, with the state:

- Taking a majority holding in all North Sea operations, probably 51 per cent.
- Increasing greatly the cost of development licenses awarded to oil groups for prospecting and production rights.

- Setting up a state-owned purchasing organization, to which companies operating in the North Sea will have to sell their oil.

- Insuring that a substantial part of the North Sea profits go to Scotland, apparently to counter the upsurge of Scottish nationalism that hurt Labor in the Feb. 28 national election. The nationalists say that the oil fields of Scotland belong to that country, not to Britain as a whole.

Big Base Planned for Tinian

Marianas Islands May Obtain U.S. Commonwealth Status

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, July 7 (UPI).—The United States is on the verge of acquiring the first permanent addition to its territory since the purchase of the Virgin Islands half a century ago. The new American domain is the proposed "Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas," a thinly populated island chain 5,000 miles southwest of California.

Army, Cabinet Press Talks In Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, July 7 (UPI).—The army and the cabinet renewed their efforts today to form a compromise government to run the country and end a 10-day-old military take-over of Ethiopia.

Emperor Haile Selassie called the parliament into special session tomorrow to push through a new constitution granting extensive power to the people for the first time and stripping the monarch of many of his traditional rights.

"They [the cabinet] have the authority, but we have the power," a member of the army's central committee said in an interview. "What we must do now is to integrate these two things into a viable government."

Meanwhile, the army has named the defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abiy Abebe, as the number-one person on its wanted list. Western diplomats said yesterday.

Since seizing power, the military has conducted a roundup of prominent Ethiopians it accused of corruption under former governments, but Gen. Abebe apparently slipped through the military dragnet of the capital city.

The central committee directed the army take-over and is comprised of an unknown number of military personnel ranging in rank from private to major. Little else is known of their personalities or aims.

"That would be too dangerous for our movement at this stage," the committee member said when asked to identify other members during the interview.

"We do not want bloodshed," the officer said. "Ours is a peaceful movement dedicated to a new constitution. We are meeting with cabinet representatives constantly. But I don't know how long it will take before the country is returned to normal."

The army is also continuing to arrest Ethiopians suspected of corruption, but the officer said: "I cannot release the list of men on our most wanted list. But we have not arrested any members of the royal family—a reference to reports last week the army had detained Haile Selassie's grandson, Rear Adm. Eskinder Desta.

The Emperor attended early morning church services and then retired to his palace for what aides said would be a day of relaxation. In a statement last night, the Emperor for the first time publicly backed the wave of army arrests, saying: "Among the causes of unrest are the selfish motives and greed for power among government officials."

He also recalled the parliament from a summer recess to begin work on approving a new constitution which the army demanded as one condition for its eventual withdrawal from key installations in Addis Ababa.

Hungary Reports Use Of Birth Pill Rising

BUDAPEST, July 7 (Reuters).—Hungarian women are turning increasingly to the contraceptive pill as an alternative to abortion to restrict the size of their families, according to official statistics.

An average of 362,000 women each month took the pill during the first half of this year, 54 per cent more than in the same period last year. Abortions dropped by 40 per cent to 53,000 during the same six months. The government introduced strict curbs on abortion last October to counter a dwindling birth rate.

Negotiations which have taken place without much notice over the last 14 months recently have resolved nearly all the fundamental questions between representatives of the islanders and the official U.S. delegation headed by special presidential representative Franklin Williams. In an interview last week, Mr. Williams said he hopes for agreement on final terms this fall and their submission to Congress possibly in the first days of next year.

The major reason for U.S. interest in the new territory is the Pentagon's plan to build a \$300-million air-naval base on Tinian, the flat-topped volcanic island from which the U.S. Air Force launched its 1945 atomic-bomb raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, which used Tinian and nearby Saipan as major bases until pushed off by U.S. landings in World War II, is 1,500 miles to the north.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the San Francisco-based Asia Foundation, said the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Defense Department have officially determined a national "requirement" for the Tinian base, including air operations and forward deployment of war material and war reserves. According to Mr. Williams, President Nixon approved the plan in 1971 and reaffirmed it in 1972 following a National Security Council review.

2,500-Man Garrison

So far, Congress has not been asked to authorize either the proposed base on Tinian or commonwealth status for the Northern Marianas chain of which the island is a part. Nevertheless, detailed planning for construction of the base is far along, including projections of a permanent garrison of 2,500 men plus dependents.

As part of the commonwealth negotiations, the United States has "tentatively agreed" to pay \$13.5 million yearly for seven years plus \$2 million yearly in federal services to support the region. The population of the proposed "commonwealth" would be about 14,000.

Mr. Williams said he has consulted informally on the plan with key lawmakers, who "led me to believe Congress is favorably disposed and encouraged me in our efforts."

The proposed Tinian base and the U.S. installations on nearby Guam (U.S. territory acquired from the Spanish in 1898) are widely expected to be the American "fallback position" in the western Pacific when and if U.S. forces leave South Korea, mainland Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Taiwan and other present base areas.

No Plans to Redevelop

Mr. Williams said there are "no present plans" to redevelop major or optional units to Tinian from elsewhere in Asia but did not deny that this would be a possibility. "The plans are to go forward [with the Tinian base] regardless of whether we redevelop," he said.

Meet of the residents of Tinian, Saipan and the other inhabited parts of the proposed "Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas" are believed to be in favor of permanent affiliation with the United States. However, no test votes have been taken recently and a proposed referendum on Tinian alone was vetoed by U.S. authorities early this year, on grounds that this is a decision for the entire Northern Marianas chain.

Since the end of World War II, the Northern Marianas and other parts of the vast mid-Pacific empire of Micronesia have been administered by the United States as a trusteeship under United Nations auspices.



CABINET MEETING—Isabel Peron holds first meeting with cabinet Friday since becoming Argentine President.

Two Ex-Policemen 'Confessed'

Lisbon Said to Hold 3 in Delgado Killing

LISBON, July 7 (NYT).—At least three persons are reported under arrest here on charges of having participated in Portugal's most notorious political crime—the slaying of Gen. Humberto Delgado, once the leader of opposition to the ousted dictatorship. Foreign Minister Mario Soares, a former attorney to the Delgado family, announced last week that a political rally that two members of the old regime's political police being held in Caxias Prison near Lisbon had confessed to taking part in the killing.

Gen. Delgado's beaten body and the body of his secretary were found by two boys nine years ago in a shallow grave just across the border in Spain. The general had disappeared on Feb. 13, 1965, after a clandestine visit to the Spanish border town of Badajoz, where he is believed to have gone to meet other opposition militants. Mr. Soares said that Gen. Delgado's body, now buried in a cemetery in the Spanish town of Villanueva del Fresno, would be brought back to Portugal and his army rank, stripped from him by the late Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, would be restored.

Group Disbanded

Just after the April coup, the old regime's secret police was disbanded and hundreds of its members were imprisoned. Among those arrested were the two policemen who later confessed. One is identified as Antonio Goncalves Semedo, a former border official. Three weeks ago a third suspect, Ernesto Ramos Lopes, a political official in Angola, reportedly was arrested in Luanda, the capital.

Lawyers who have followed the affair say the inquiry is just beginning and they complained that it was not being pursued diligently enough by the criminal police. A young police inspector is said to be working on the case virtually alone. The lawyers were also skeptical of the value of the

Mexican Leader Seeks End to OAS Cuba Ban

MEXICO CITY, July 7 (AP).—President Luis Echeverria says he will seek an end to the "unfair blockade of Cuba" during a Latin American tour this month. "I will travel through South America struggling to stop the unfair blockade of Cuba," he said at a news conference yesterday. "They shouldn't worry about Cuba exporting revolution, because I think they don't want to do it anymore," he said. The Washington-based Organization of American States imposed an embargo on Premier Fidel Castro's regime in 1962, at the urging of the United States. Mexico did not join the embargo.



Humberto Delgado.

confessions, saying that the testimony of the two men was contradictory.

The circumstances surrounding Gen. Delgado's death have been murky from the beginning. The general tried to capture the president in the 1958 election. After

his defeat, he turned to plotting and traveled widely to gather support.

Lured Into Trap?

In Badajoz in 1965, he is believed to have been lured into a trap by the Portuguese secret police with the help of Spanish colleagues. An inquiry by a Spanish magistrate was dropped after the Portuguese government refused to cooperate and the Spanish police showed reluctance to have the inquiry continue.

Four men were believed to have participated in the actual slaying but more are thought to have been involved in the plot against the general.

The Spanish investigation showed that a Portuguese border official escorted four men into Spain near Badajoz on the morning of the general's death. The men, traveling under false passports, returned to Portugal in the evening.

The Spanish investigators concluded that the four men had intended to kidnap Gen. Delgado but that he had been killed while resisting.

Portugal Announces Program Of Economic, Social Reform

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productivity. A decrease in working hours was ruled out.

• Limitations on the right to strike, principally to eliminate wildcat walkouts, and on employer lockouts, and the establishment of procedures for collective bargaining.

• The establishment of various categories of industry in which the state will exercise either majority control, in the case of plants working for defense, or supervision in the establishment of programs of production, in the case of basic industries including mining, energy, transport, petrochemicals and steel.

• Small and medium-sized industries will be helped by a special institute which will encourage mergers. Another will be set up to retrain or launch new industries where private investment is lacking.

• Foreign investment will be encouraged as long as it is not speculative and respects national needs. Administrative procedures will be greatly simplified.

Private Talks Start

LISBON, July 7 (AP).—Foreign Minister Mario Soares said yesterday that the Portuguese government has begun private talks

with liberation movements in its African colonies in an attempt to find peace.

He indicated the government has switched from formal conferences to what he called "confidential contacts" in an effort to solve the country's dilemma over Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, said Guinea-Bissau by the insurgents.

He said he expects the contacts to produce "positive results soon, especially in Guinea."

Mr. Soares said there was no fixed date for the resumption of formal cease-fire talks with the African party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands. Talks between the Portuguese government and the PAIGC broke off after meetings in London and Algiers.

The foreign minister also indicated that talks "achieved in principle" before July 15 with Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement, would not take place by that date.

Kissinger Is Said to Believe U.S. Needs to Review Power

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for a midterm nuclear arms limitation accord that could extend to 1985, a senior U.S. official emphasized.

During these private attempts to set a new pattern, it was disclosed, Mr. Kissinger had a discussion with the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko twice were delayed during the most critical days of negotiation, Monday and Tuesday, because of meetings of the Soviet Politburo to examine the idea of a nuclear accord which would run for about 10 years.

It was disclosed yesterday by U.S. officials that an illustrative range of possible limitation on nuclear weapons—with examples of numbers—was mentioned by the United States to the Soviet Union.

The main thrust of the U.S. contention, which Mr. Kissinger is pursuing actively, is that numbers alone do not provide security for either side. The Soviet concern, Mr. Kissinger is emphasizing in his rounds of talks, is still overwhelmingly focused on Russian inferiority in number of warheads deployed compared to the United States while military leaders and their supporters in Congress are alarmed about the

Peron's Aide Controversial

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politicians as a member of "the family"—a term commonly used here to describe the closely knit group formed by Peron, Isabel Peron, Mr. Lopez Rega and his daughter, Norma, and her husband, Raul Lastiri, who was interim president of the nation when Peron forced Hector Campora out of office.

Mr. Lopez Rega remains an unpopular figure among non-Peronist moderates and conservatives partly because his power is rooted solely in his personal connections with the Perons, and partly because of the occasional awkwardness of his public statements.

Last month, returning from a trip in which he accompanied Mrs. Peron on state visits to several European countries and the Vatican, he raised a number of eyebrows by describing Pope Paul VI as "a man with very high moral values."

Deceit Angers Foes

He also attracted the anger of non-Peronists when a government decree in May granted him the rank of retired general commissioner of the federal police, despite the fact that he retired from the force as a corporal in 1952.

Last March, following the police shooting of a slum-dweller during an abortive protest march on the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Montoneros, a left-wing Peronist guerrilla group, took out advertisements accusing Mr. Lopez Rega of responsibility for the incident and threatening him with death.

Despite the controversy, Mr. Lopez Rega remains an intensely private man and little is known of his background.

He became Peron's private secretary in 1955 after being introduced to Isabel Peron when she visited Argentina that year on behalf of her exiled husband.

His interest in astrology reportedly remains intense. He wrote on the subject during the early 1960s. Although it achieved limited circulation, the best-known of his works was published in 1963 and entitled, "Alpha and Omega: A Message for Humanity." According to the author, the thoughts contained in the volume were transmitted to him by the Angel Gabriel.

News Analysis

Chou Hospitalization Report: New Sign of Power Struggle

By Robert S. Egan

HONG KONG, July 7.—Peking's acknowledgment that Premier Chou En-lai has been hospitalized is another strong indication that a bitter fight for power is convulsing China's leadership.

Coupled with other evidence, the manner of the announcement is a sign that factions in the Communist hierarchy are struggling to seize power that has been relinquished—largely by default—by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who is 80 and ailing. Even if temporary, the retreat of Premier Chou, 76, from full authority may shake what little stability still exists among the upper echelons of the Communist party and the government.

The big question for China and the outside world: Can the power struggle be confined to the ranks of the party and the government—or will it spill over into widespread chaos by involving the public?

There already are disturbing signs that the "leftists" are not content with stepping up their verbal assaults on Premier Chou and his "moderate" faction. The extremists are trying to organize an "anti-people's militia" which could fill the violent role that the adolescent Red Guards had during the last big power struggle, the "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-68.

U.S. Senator's Visit

Peking's acknowledgment that Mr. Chou was in a hospital was made on Saturday in a dispatch of the official Chinese news agency. The report said that U.S. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., had visited Mr. Chou at his sickbed in a hospital on Monday.

The senator commented that the Premier was mentally alert and appeared to be recovering from his recent illness. Mr. Chou cut back his schedule in mid-May, declaring that he was "ill because of old age." He has made no public appearances since the beginning of June.

Less than a month before the news agency's announcement, the Foreign Ministry had issued a flat denial that the Premier was dead or hospitalized, as Peking rumor had reported.

The Foreign Ministry is considered the government unit that is most loyal to Mr. Chou, while the Chinese news agency is thought to be dominated by supporters of the "leftists."

The Premier obviously decided that his admission to a hospital could no longer be concealed. Besides, he clearly wished to see presidential contender Jiang Qing. But the news agency's flat reversal of a Foreign Ministry denial was highly embarrassing to the moderates. It has undercut Mr. Chou's position, how badly, no one can yet say.

Mr. Chou's illness has been the key development in Chinese politics in the last several months. It not only threatens to remove the individual who has maintained a consistent internal and ex-

ternal policy, it also indicates most strongly that both Premier Chou and Chairman Mao could vanish from the political stage.

Consternation Seen

China specialists believe that the public announcement of the Premier's hospitalization will cause consternation among his supporters, who may begin seeking another leader to follow.

Mr. Chou may have intended to demonstrate that, despite hospitalization, his condition was not serious. But the Chinese have been made forcibly aware that, whatever his condition today, the septuagenarian could be much worse tomorrow—and, perhaps, dead the following day.

Currently, the new crisis occurs when the moderates have been countering strategy—and it appeared successfully—against the radicals. Communist party organs' editorials on July 1's 33d anniversary of the party's founding had emphasized one theme—unity. The "present struggle," those organs had stated, must be conducted under firm control of the established party structure.

The articles demanded obedience to party discipline and national laws. The centrists' publications were responding to increasing leftist belligerence in local publications and meetings. Recently, the Shanghai monthly Study and Criticism has been more and more strident.

"Factions" Reported

The leftist-controlled organ declared, in the most recent issue to reach Hong Kong: "Within the (regular) party, there are (many) factions." In Peking's terminology, stating the existence of "factions" within the theoretically seamless unity of the Communist party means that those factions are fighting bitterly against each other.

Study and Criticism also demanded: "Expel the representatives of the landlord, capitalist class who have wormed their way into the party." Premier Chou is the chief figure in the present hierarchy, whose family contains both landlords and capitalists.

The next issue of the leftist's journal, not yet available in full in Hong Kong, went further in an attack on Wang Ming, a former secretary-general of the Communist party who recently died in exile in Moscow. Wang Ming, the magazine said, had been an architect of the incorrect policy of uniting with the Nationalists against the Japanese in the 1930s. The magazine went on to denounce that policy. Every Chinese knows that Mr. Chou was the chief negotiator of the united front with the Nationalists and was, subsequently, the Communist's quasi-diplomatic representative in China. The Nationalists' wartime capital.

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Soviet Press Lauds Results Of Nixon-Brezhnev Meeting

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, July 7 (NYT).—The Soviet press, rebutting some Western assessments, today underscored what Pravda called the "positive and constructive results" of President Nixon's talks here with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

In the main front-page editorial, Pravda asserted that the complex of agreements signed here "signifies an essential movement forward on the path of strengthening peace and mutual trust." It called the summit meeting "an important new milestone" in Soviet-American relations, ignoring the unresolved deadlock in negotiations on curbing the offensive nuclear arms race and the spread of multi-headed missiles.

Privately, Soviet officials and other Communist party sources avoided such fulsome praise but were relieved that the meeting had come off as well as it did despite the Watergate scandal in Washington and the threat of impeachment against President Nixon.

These Soviet sources were pleased that the regularity of Soviet-American meetings at the highest level has been affirmed, as Pravda noted in its first major commentary on the latest Nixon-Brezhnev meeting.

The President journeyed to the Middle East and the Soviet Union since June 10 despite an attack of thrombophlebitis which caused swelling in his left leg.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, quoting the President, said "He said to tell you he is in good condition."

He Feels Fine

Mr. Ziegler asked about the permanent blood clot in a vein of Mr. Nixon's left leg, said: "He feels fine. He's getting exercise and working in the morning. He's catching up on his rest."

The chief White House physician, Army Maj. Gen. Walter Tkach, confirmed on Thursday that Mr. Nixon knew there was an outside chance that the condition could take his life almost a month ago, when the clot was discovered as Mr. Nixon was on his way to the Middle East.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon yesterday morning telephoned Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was in Rome, to see Pope Paul VI and Italian leaders as part of a round of meetings with Western European officials to provide briefings on Mr. Nixon's summit talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Kissinger told Mr. Nixon that he was receiving very good reaction to the summit in his consultations, Mr. Ziegler said.

Nixon Weighs Visit to Japan For August

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., July 7 (UPI).—President Nixon may travel to Japan in August, according to White House aides, and is contemplating another European trip this fall.

Mr. Nixon appears determined to keep the spotlight this summer on foreign policy, which he believes is his strong suit in offsetting adverse public opinion resulting from the impeachment inquiry.

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'Finds' Near Jericho Reported by Israelis

TEL AVIV, July 7 (Reuters).—Israeli archaeologists said today they had discovered a network of fortifications north of the biblical city of Jericho dating to the 9th century BC.

Zeev Yerin, an archaeologist attached to the Israeli West Bank military government, said that the remains of living quarters on the site indicated that they had been burned down and rebuilt twice. The find was made near the Damsy Bridge on the Jordan River in Israeli-occupied West Bank territory.

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Repr... Praises President Nixon Says Nixon Aides Felt That They Were 'Above Law'

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT).—Charles Colson, in an interview with a White House reporter, has declared that he and other high-level aides were "above law" while working for President Nixon.

Colson, who has been ordered to resign in a minimum one-year term tomorrow, did not deny the President's release of the White House tapes in May as "one of the exercises of political judgment." Again he insisted, however, that contrary to published reports, he was distressed by the President's "ingratiating" appraisal of his "sister" that emerged from a transcript.

Colson also discussed his negative public and press image, characterizing himself as a victim of the "hatchet man" setting of opinion in the press corps. If he did it as a "hatchet man," he was at the specific direction of the President.

Justice Obstruction

Colson, who was sentenced last month for his admitted involvement in obstruction of justice, said that he had been told by the President that he was "above law" while working for him.

ore in U.S. Say atergate News Excessive

PRINCETON, N.J., July 1 (NYT).—The percentage of Americans who believe that the news media are devoting too much time and space to the Watergate case has increased in the year, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

Forty-three per cent of the adults interviewed said that newspapers, television and radio were providing too much coverage. In 1973, 33 per cent felt that was too little coverage, 30 per cent believed the coverage to be about right and 3 per cent had no opinion.

In a poll a year ago, 44 per cent said there was too much coverage, 13 per cent felt there was too little coverage, 38 per cent believed it to be about right and 3 per cent had no opinion.

The 1973 survey, 31 per cent of the Democrats questioned believed media coverage was excessive, compared with 23 per cent in the current poll. The image of Republicans who believe there was too much Watergate coverage increased from 66 per cent in the last year, to 73 per cent in the current survey.

Scientists Report lar Flares, agnetic Storms

BOLDER, Colo., July 1 (Reuters).—Extraordinary solar flare activity has produced a magnetic storm around the earth and a spectacular aurora borealis in the northern hemisphere, scientists reported yesterday.

The magnetic storm, caused by a high-speed stream of charged particles from the sun, is expected to last several days.

Magnetic storms are the result of electrical currents in the earth's atmosphere created by charged particles thrown out by the sun. Such currents cause the magnetic field to vary rapidly and dramatically, disturbing radio and television communications.

Aurora has been seen as far south as Omaha, Neb., Cleveland, Ohio, and Pontiac, Mich., according to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Chicago Tenor Held In Plot to Kill Rival

CHICAGO, July 1 (UPI).—Police arrested a tenor of the Lyric Opera of Chicago yesterday on charges that he hired a man to kill a fellow singer because of "professional jealousy."

Wesley Blairo, 40, was charged with having conspired and solicited to commit murder by paying a 30-year-old unidentified male, \$1,700 to try to kill Daniel Loftus, 27.

The attempt was not made. Police said Mr. Blairo and Mr. Loftus had been singing supporting roles and in the chorus of the opera company for several years.



Vice-President Ford shakes hands with his son, Michael, 24, after serving as best man at his wedding to Gayle Ann Brumbaugh, 23, in Catonsville, Md., Friday. Mrs. Ford is between her husband and the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brumbaugh. Michael is a student at Gordon Conwell Seminary in Massachusetts.

Window Smashed in Car in Dallas Motorcade

Sniper Theory Ruled Out in Ford Incident

By William Robbins

DALLAS, July 1 (NYT).—The shattering of a window in a police car that was escorting Vice-President Ford yesterday set off reports that he had been fired upon by a sniper, but this was discounted by officials.

Mr. Ford was on his way from the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport to downtown Dallas to dedicate the new World Trade Center, which is in the same complex of buildings where President John F. Kennedy was going when he was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963.

Ehrlichman's Defense Seeks To Back Kissinger Subpoena

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP).—A CIA psychiatrist testified during the Ellsberg break-in trial Friday that he was informed in August, 1973, that John Ehrlichman and Henry Kissinger, then President Nixon's top domestic and foreign affairs advisers, ordered a psychological profile prepared of Daniel Ellsberg.

The psychiatrist, Dr. Bernard Malloy, said that a former Kissinger aide, David Young, told him of the directive on Aug. 13, 1973, and that Mr. Young also told him that one of the purposes of the profile would be to use the press against Mr. Ellsberg.

Dr. Malloy was one of the first defense witnesses called by attorneys for Mr. Ehrlichman, one of four men on trial on charges of conspiring to commit and cover up the burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office. The purpose of the break-in was to gain information for the profile, according to previous testimony.

Dr. Malloy was called in an apparent attempt to justify a defense subpoena for Mr. Kissinger, now the secretary of state, as a defense witness. They have argued that Mr. Kissinger will deny giving such orders. The defense hopes such a denial will raise doubts as to the credibility of Mr. Young, a key prosecution witness who was first to testify that Mr. Kissinger was involved.

Decision is Reserved

Judge Gerhard Gesell refused again Friday to block the subpoena for Mr. Kissinger, saying he will reserve that decision until he sees whether Mr. Kissinger is an essential witness in the defense case as it develops. Mr. Kissinger should "hold himself in readiness" as a possible witness until that decision is made, Judge Gesell said.

The testimony of the CIA psychiatrist brought Mr. Kissinger's name prominently into the trial for the second time this week. On Wednesday, former White House special counsel Charles Colson testified that President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger had requested him to disseminate derogatory information on Mr. Ellsberg, for which Colson has pleaded guilty to obstructing justice in the Pentagon papers trial of Mr. Ellsberg.

on the driver's side of the police car, occurred in the suburban town of Irving. The car was the fifth in line behind the bullet-proof limousine carrying Mr. Ford. There were no injuries.

Within seconds, scores of local policemen, men from the Texas Department of Public Safety and Secret Service agents converged on the scene. Helicopters appeared overhead and police dogs were used.

No evidence of a sniper or a bullet was found.

Delivered Speech

The 10-car motorcade, which did not stop, proceeded to the dedication on schedule and Mr. Ford delivered his speech.

A Secret Service source said that the escape of any possible sniper would have been cut off immediately. "Within one minute, there were five law enforcement people on the scene of the field where the trajectory would have had to originate," the source said. "They just smothered the area, as far as the question of any suspect getting away."

A spokesman for the Secret Service, William Hawthorne, said that a search of the area had turned up no evidence of a sniper and that an examination of the broken window by ballistic experts showed that it had not been struck by a bullet. The police car was also searched, but no evidence of a bullet or a stone was uncovered.

"The area was thoroughly searched, but nothing was found," said Capt. John Driscoll, commander of the Dallas police intelligence division, which assisted in providing security for Mr. Ford. "There was no place for a shot to come from."

Mr. Hawthorne said that the shattering of the window was officially attributed by the Secret Service to "heat expansion." The temperature at the scene was in the low 80s.

Talking to newsmen after making his speech, Mr. Ford called the report of a shot fired at the motorcade "a wild rumor, an unfounded story."

Nixon Calls Him

Mr. Ford said that President Nixon had called him from Key Biscayne, Fla., for assurances that everything was all right.

In a news conference before the dedication speech, Mr. Ford spoke about the impeachment inquiry, saying that the chances of an impeachment of the President "have fallen considerably" in the last month and that the case "has fallen flat."

"I have detected a movement in the House that is more favorable to the President," he said.

"No impeachable offense" has been found with regard to any of the peripheral matters concerning Mr. Nixon, he said, and "the case has not been made" by the House Judiciary Committee connecting Mr. Nixon with a cover-up of the Watergate break-in.

In his address, Mr. Ford urged Senate action on a House-passed trade bill.

Baltimore Union Faces Heavy Fine

BALTIMORE, July 1 (AP).—With garbage piling up for the sixth straight day in sweltering heat, a city judge threatened to fine the union of striking city employees \$15,000 a day if they were not back on the job by tomorrow.

Baltimore Supreme Court Judge James Murphy ruled yesterday that the strikers were in contempt of an injunction he issued Tuesday ordering an end to the strike.

The strike by members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees started last Monday as a wildcat walkout by sanitation workers on a dispute over a new contract. On Tuesday the union sanctioned the strike, which, from then on, included sewer, water, recreation and other city employees as well as the sanitation workers. City officials estimated about 2,500 workers joined the walkout.

Heavy Demand for Admission High Court Hears Nixon Case Today

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT).—The hottest ticket in Washington will not get you into the local sports arena, the Kennedy Center Opera House, the Wolf Trap Outdoor Performing Arts Center or the private White House tour.

It is a small cardboard oblong headed "Special—Supreme Court of the United States" that admits the bearer tomorrow to one of the most historically and politically significant sessions that the justices have held in years. Or so the public seems to think.

Ever since the court announced on May 31 that it would hear oral arguments on July 8 on the dispute between President Nixon and Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, over 64 White House tape recordings, public and professional pressure for seats has been intense.

Ordinarily, there are about 250 seats in the courtroom, but 70 or so temporary chairs are being added in the two aisles that flank the chamber. Despite political and celebrity pressure, more than a third of the total will go to the general public.

About 100 seats will be open to the general public, filled on a first-come, first-served basis. The doors will open at 9 a.m. But court officials expressed doubt that anyone arriving after 8 o'clock would get a seat.

Twenty-seven other places will be reserved for the public on a rotating basis, with a new set of spectators replacing an old one every five minutes.

The next largest representation will be from the press, which usually rates 35 seats and has been allocated about 70. There will be no television, no radio and no still photography, as is traditional in the courtroom, but a half-dozen artists have been admitted for television purposes.

Barrett McGurn, the court public information officer, said that more than 100 requests for seats had been received from news media representatives. Some of the assignments only permit a reporter to occupy his seat for half the argument, which is expected to last from 2 1/2 to 3 hours.

Allocation Breakdown

Mr. McGurn declined to provide a precise breakdown of the remaining seat allocations, apparently for fear of offending rejected applicants, but it appeared that the 120 spaces not occupied by the press and public would go roughly along these lines:

Justices, for their personal friends or family, 27; law clerks, both those closing out their service and those reporting for the 1974-75 term, 40; members of Congress, 25; lawyers who are members of the Supreme Court Bar drawn in a lottery, 25; and

lawyers on the White House and special prosecutor's staffs, 6.

The last figure does not include the lawyers who will argue the cases—James St. Clair for the President and Mr. Jaworski, each of whom will probably have two assistants.

Pressure for a seat in the courtroom has mounted even more during the last 10 days, with the increasing possibility that the court will hand down its decision in the Detroit school desegregation case tomorrow, just before the Watergate oral arguments.

A seat will almost certainly remain empty throughout the arguments, however. Associate Justice William Rehnquist has disqualified himself from hearing the case, apparently because he served in the Justice Department under John Mitchell, a defendant in the Watergate cover-up trial for which the tape recordings are being sought.

Chile Says 52 Retain
Asylum in Embassies

SANTIAGO, July 1 (UPI).—Chile's Foreign Ministry said today that 52 persons retained political asylum in foreign embassies here.

The Australian Embassy led the list with 16. The other embassies providing refuge are those of Finland, Italy, Sweden, Colombia, Switzerland and Peru.



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In 'Flap' Revealed by Senator

CIA Ended Mexico Cover After Angry Agent Quit

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP).—A veteran Central Intelligence Agency covert agent, who resigned in 1969 to protest U.S. policies in Latin America, figured centrally in the closing of a Mexico City CIA "cover" office operated by a Washington-based public relations firm, Robert R. Mullen & Co.

The former agent, Philip Agee, was the unidentified subject of a cryptic reference to a "WH flap" in a recently released Watergate report of Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn.

Mr. Agee served in the Western Hemisphere "WH" Division of the CIA's clandestine services in Ecuador, Uruguay, and Mexico from 1969 to 1969, when he resigned from the agency, according to informed nongovernmental sources.

Since leaving the CIA, it was further learned, Mr. Agee, who is living abroad, made several trips to Cuba where, according to an acquaintance, he was engaged in "research."

An earlier published report that a former CIA official—now known to be a reference to Mr. Agee—had passed information to Soviet intelligence officials, was termed "nonsense" later by informed sources.

The CIA ended the previously undisclosed Mullen Co. cover in Mexico City after becoming fearful that Mr. Agee might publicly reveal its secret intelligence role.

Sen. Baker for months has been pursuing the possibility of CIA involvement in the Watergate scandal. President Nixon justified the intervention of top White House aides in the July 1972 FBI investigation of Nixon re-election fund "laundering" through Mexico on grounds that an FBI probe might expose covert CIA activities.

CIA Director William Colby, in a written response to Sen. Baker's report last week, said that "the Western Hemisphere flap" had no relationship to Watergate.

It was presumably a response to the observation in the Baker re-

port that the CIA had tailed tounit . . . as Mr. Nixon recalled on May 22, 1972.

Former CIA director Richard Helms and his deputy, Gen. Vernon Walters, repeatedly asserted to White House officials and to then acting FBI Director Patrick Gray 3d that the FBI investigation of Watergate money laundering through Mexico would not expose covert CIA activities.

Mr. Colby's comments last week reaffirmed the Helms position of last year. But Sen. Baker persisted last week in keeping the question open and said that the agency's explanation of the Mullen-CIA incident "is clouded by conflicting evidence."

The former agent is understood to be a source of concern to U.S. officials because of his knowledge of CIA activities in Latin America.

An acquaintance in the United States with whom Mr. Agee has been corresponding said the former CIA officer acknowledged that he had functioned as an undercover agent in the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AFLD), an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. AFLD has conducted extensive programs with Latin American labor organizations.

"Police Force"

Mr. Agee wrote his American correspondent recently that he now regards the CIA as a "police force" which in his view assists in imposing U.S. "economic exploitation" in Latin American countries.

"He's obviously become quite radicalized," said Mr. Agee's correspondent, who has also been associated with intelligence activities. "But this guy was an operative for 14 years and he knows names and places. There are people in Washington who are scared of this guy."

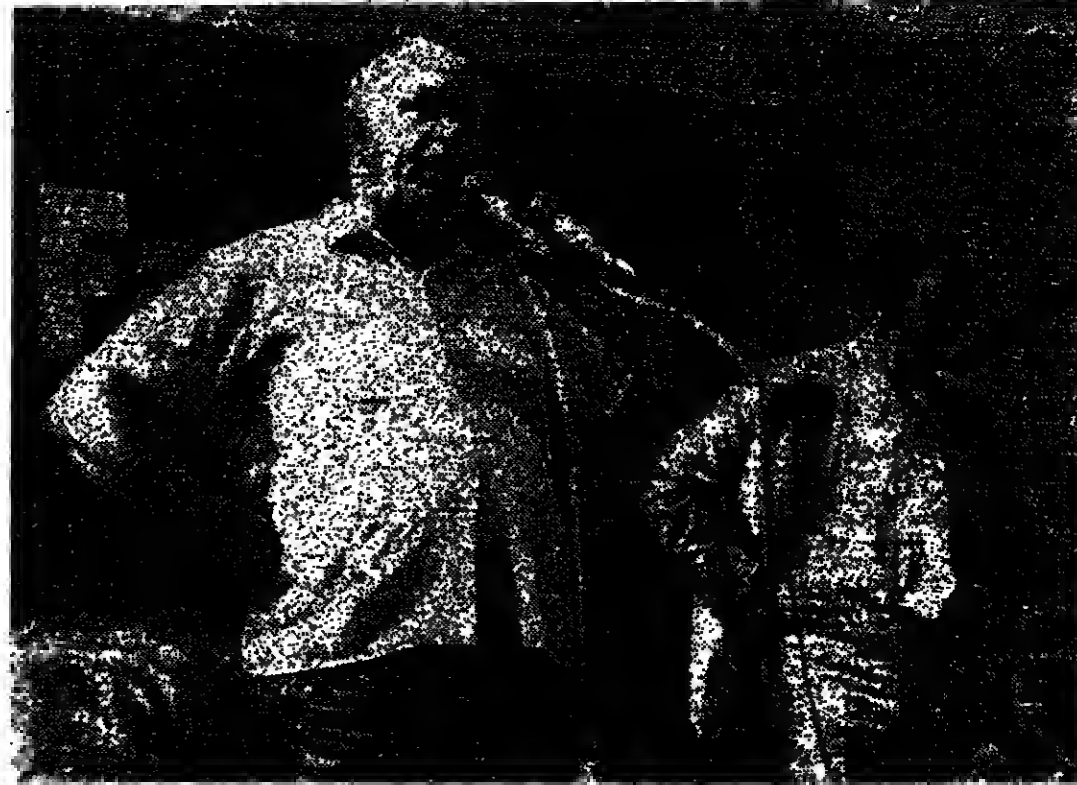
Mr. Agee is understood to have entered into negotiations with a foreign publisher on a book manuscript.

Mr. Bennett and the Mullen Co. have figured in a series of relationships not only to the CIA but also the Nixon re-election campaign.

During 1971, Mr. Bennett drew up the names of dummy committees set up to funnel secret contributions from the milk producers to the Nixon re-election campaign. The Mullen Co. was also identified as the source of blank checks transmitted from billionaire Howard Hughes' interests to the Committee to Re-Elect the President during the 1972 campaign.

Podgorny Off to Africa

MOSCOW, July 7 (UPI).—President Nikolai Podgorny left today to visit the Somali Republic, Tass said.



HAVING HIS SAY—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Hatens, at right, after he invited a heckler on stage at Peterborough, Ontario, to address the crowd.

Other Crimes Seen Hidden By Cover-Up

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP).—Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski charged Friday that the Watergate cover-up was designed to conceal a broad range of "illegal and improper activities," including the wiretapping of newsmen and administration officials.

Mr. Jaworski said there were at least seven projects in addition to the bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters that the conspirators were trying to hide in blocking the original investigation of the scandal.

Ticking them off in a bill of particulars that he filed Friday with Judge John Sirica, Mr. Jaworski said the secrets that prompted the conspiracy included:

• The Ellsberg burglary, for which former White House adviser John Ehrlichman is now standing trial on conspiracy charges.

• The fabrication of cables dealing with "the relationship between the governments of the United States and South Vietnam" during the Kennedy administration.

• Political espionage, intelligence gathering and "dirty tricks" during the 1972 presidential campaign.

• Violations of campaign-financing laws.

• Other plans to engage in "unlawful entrees and in electronic and other unlawful forms of surveillance."

In listing these activities, Mr. Jaworski appeared to be laying the groundwork for a prolonged trial that could touch on virtually every alleged misdeed that has been traced to the White House since the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in.

The six defendants in the cover-up case are White House aides H.R. Haldeman, Gordon Strachan and Mr. Ehrlichman; former Attorney General John Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and Kenneth Parkinson, an attorney for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Minority Regime Seen Likely In Canadian Election Today

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 7 (NYT).—Canadian election forecasts see a strong possibility that another minority government will emerge from the national election for Parliament tomorrow, whether the vote favors Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of the Liberal party or his principal rival, Robert Stanfield, the leader of the Progressive Conservative party.

Minority governments have come out of five of the last seven elections, leaving the Prime Minister to depend on the support of one or more minor parties. The result has been unwelcome insecurity at the top.

Mr. Trudeau's government fell two months ago, when the Liberals lost the support of the New Democratic party, a Socialist group, on budgetary issues.

According to surveys across the country, many voters were no more eager than Mr. Trudeau to have another election less than two years after the last one and are hoping that the next government, whatever it is, will have the majority necessary to remain in power the customary four years. This would require one party to take 133 of the 264 seats in the House of Commons.

In the 1972 election, Mr. Trudeau's Liberals won 108 seats to 106 for Mr. Stanfield's Progressive Conservatives. The New Democrats held the balance of power with 31 seats; and smaller parties had the rest.

Under the Canadian system, the prime minister is the leader of the victorious party. However, the surveys show that many of the 13.5 million eligible voters will really be selecting Mr. Trudeau or Mr. Stanfield, sometimes at the expense of local candidates whom the same voters would like to see in Parliament.

The prediction of a minority government reflects the diversity of local interests and loyalties that make it difficult for one party to prevail. A party that usually does well in one section may fall consistently in another for reasons inherent in the national character.

According to the latest Gallup poll, published a week before election day, the Liberals were

Seoul Police Said to Hold Bishop Chi

Alleged Arrest Tied To Dissidents' Trial

TOKYO, July 7 (WP).—The Most Rev. Daniel Chi, one of South Korea's most prominent Catholic leaders, has been arrested by Seoul police in Seoul, according to reports reaching here. Korean sources said Bishop Chi of Wouju, south and east of Seoul, was taken into custody shortly after returning to Seoul yesterday from a two-month trip to Europe on church business. Bishop Chi had received warning that he might be arrested on his return but chose to come anyway.

The 53-year-old churchman has been bishop of the diocese since 1965 and at one time was chief of Catholic chaplains of the South Korean Army. He has been increasingly at odds with government leaders, President Chung Hae Park, elected to power under martial law in October, 1972. He had been placed under house arrest for a month at that time for opposing Mr. Park's move to one-man rule.

Bishop Chi's present difficulties appear to stem from testimony by Korean poet Kim Chi-Ha at the trial of 32 persons accused of organizing anti-government demonstrations early this year. The poet, who is accused of supplying money to the demonstrators, reportedly testified that the funds came to him from the Catholic bishop, who has been his close friend, confessor and sponsor.

In a telephone interview here just before his departure for Seoul, Bishop Chi said he had given about \$2500 to the poet last winter to sustain him and his family. Mr. Kim had been badly beaten by government authorities and potential publishers had been intimidated according to the bishop, making it impossible for the poet to work.

It gave him the money to help him as a human being rather than for political activity, he said.

A number of Protestant clergymen and many student Christian leaders of Protestant denominations have been arrested on charges of opposing the government in recent months. Catholics, however, have been less outspoken about the policies of the Park regime, reportedly in part because of strong warnings from the apostolic delegate in Korea, the Most Rev. Luigi Dosina.

Bishop Chi is the highest-ranking Korean Catholic to be placed under arrest by the Park regime. It is not known how long he will be held by government authorities, nor whether any formal charges have been or will be lodged against him. The fact of his arrest, however, is likely to have major repercussions within the Catholic community in Korea.

Obituaries

Novelist Georgette Heyer, 71, Wrote More Than 50 Books

LONDON, July 7. (UPI).—Georgette Heyer, 71, whose more than 50 books made her one of the most prolific and well-known historical novelists of this century, died Friday.

Miss Heyer, who was married to George Routledge, wrote her first novel at 17. She had produced a new work practically every year for the last 40 years.

Her specialty was the early 18th century, but she also wrote historical romances laid in other eras and detective stories.

Among her better-known works were "Penhaligon," "The Daughter of Time," "The Girl of the Year," and "The Queen's Gentleman." By the 1960s her new books sold as many as 100,000 copies in hardback in Britain alone.

Lothar Hermann

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (AP).—Lothar Hermann, 72, a blind German immigrant who told Israeli secret agents where to find Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, died of a heart attack in his suburban Buenos Aires home last Monday, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr. Hermann was awarded \$10,000 by the Israeli government in November, 1972, for his information leading to the arrest of Eichmann.

In 1956, Tuvia Friedman, who directed the Hells documentation center on Nazi crimes, disclosed that Israel was offering a \$10,000 reward for Eichmann's capture. A few days, he received a letter from Mr. Hermann.

Israeli secret agents, disguised as athletes crew members, went to Buenos Aires on a special El Al flight taking former Argentine Minister Abba Eban on an official visit to Argentina.

The agents seized Eichmann near his home, took him aboard the plane "as a drunken crewman" and brought him back to Israel, where he was executed in 1962.

Mr. Hermann had spent eight months in the concentration camp at Dachau, where he began to lose his sight from glaucoma. He came to Argentina in 1945.

Francis Blanche

PARIS, July 7 (AP).—Francis Blanche, 52, a veteran of more than 60 French films and a song-

Calm Is Restored In Chinese Sector Of Thai Capital

BANGKOK, July 7 (AP).—This capital's Chinese district was calm today following three nights of rioting that left 28 dead and nearly 100 in police custody.

Commercial activity in the narrow streets was near normal on a Sunday, although gold merchants and some other shopkeepers kept their shops shuttered.

Last night was quiet after successive nights of violence, including arson and sniping, which began late Wednesday when police arrested a taxi driver for illegal parking. The outbreak quickly reached riot proportions.

The area encompassing the Chinese district and the Phlophla police station, the focus of most of the rioting, remained peaceful yesterday. A few sniping incidents were reported in other parts of the city. One resulted in the death of a policeman and the wounding of a police-



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مكتبة الأنا

The Difficult Debate

Dr. Kissinger believes, and with reason, that it is of great importance for the world that the issue of nuclear arms limitation be subjected to informed public debate in the United States. The resolution of the issue means much for life on this planet; the present practical parity could be temporary, and, in any case, leaves tensions persisting between the military establishments of the Soviet Union and the United States, and positively enhances those outside the borders of the superpowers. The economic burdens of competition in arms are heavy, and divert resources urgently needed to meet the many problems posed by impending and existing shortages of food, raw materials and energy.

Yet the debate will be difficult—the most complex of all the “great debates” which have engaged public attention in the United States on subjects relating to foreign affairs since World War II began casting shadows ahead of itself in the 1930s.

For one thing, the central theme deals with matters of the highest technological obscurity: the performance of a variety of highly sophisticated weapons, and the best method of striking an international balance among them. Even assuming that there is no concealment, for security reasons, there is ample room for dispute among the experts; for the public, it will become largely a question of the credibility of the experts themselves.

If, for example, the secretary of state says one formula for military balance is satisfactory, with only an acceptable degree of risk, while the secretary of defense holds the risk is unacceptable, whom is the nation to believe? If Mr. Nixon had the full confidence of the people, doubtless his choice

would settle the matter; that is simply not the case at present.

Then, of course, there is the matter of how the respective intentions of the Soviet Union and the United States are judged, by the allies and enemies of both. No decision that is reached by Moscow and Washington can fail to take this factor, with all it means for peace in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas, into account.

Finally, America would be debating this question in full publicity, appraising the interests of individuals, parties and nations openly. The same is certainly not true of the Soviet Union, where internal conflicts and agreements are, at best, seen as through a glass, darkly.

Nevertheless, the debate must take place, and as openly as the nature of the case permits. Nuclear war came upon the world from the deep secrecy of the Manhattan project. Its meaning was discussed, with a reasonable degree of openness, when the United Nations sought to act upon the Baruch plan, and when that was vetoed by the U.S.S.R., lapsed back into the gloom of the cold war. The “missile gap” controversy became a political football, kicked about with a fine ignorance—or disregard—of fact. The question now is: Can the present climate of world affairs permit a rational argument over a critical item of national defense?

There are still enough old cold warriors, and enough who refuse to believe that aught good can come out of Richard Nixon to make the nature of the debate debatable. But the possibility must be tested, whatever other matters may seem to engage the public attention. For a hope has been held out in the Moscow meetings that is too significant to be allowed to lapse by default.



New Cement in the Alliance

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The purpose of the new strategic doctrine developed by U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger during the past year is to tie the United States more closely to its NATO partners in Western Europe's defense. This was acknowledged in the 25th-annual communiqué issued at Brussels June 26 when the alliance pledged itself to resist any attack with “all” forces at its disposal. The word “all” refers to nuclear weapons.

This is a matter of primordial importance to Europeans who have increasingly doubted the Americans' will to use atomic arms when fulfilling NATO obligations—unless U.S. territory or forces are first attacked. These doubts, often expressed by Gen. de Gaulle, were shared by many non-French leaders.

Thus, on July 26, 1963, Franz Josef Strauss, then West German

defense minister, told me he was enormously worried by President Kennedy's appointment of Gen. Maxwell Taylor as chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Previously, while in retirement, Taylor had written a book, “Certain Trumpet,” in which he indicated the only basic excuse for American employment of nuclear weapons should be national survival of the United States.

Increased

“You can imagine how we feel about that,” said Strauss. “We can never allow an aggressor to think he might try a military probing action without assuming an automatic risk of nuclear retaliation. The Russians must be made to fear a nuclear risk of escalation directly on the Soviet Union should they move in Germany.”

These doubts increased mani-

fold in subsequent years. There was alarm in Europe over the strategic doctrine of Kennedy's defense secretary, Robert S. McNamara, which argued that the only assurance of safety in a nuclear-missile age dominated by two superpowers was the threat of their “mutual assured destruction,” or MAD, as it was known under a suitable acronym.

Although NATO experts argued like medieval theologians about “flexible response” and a strategic “balance” before nuclear weapons could be used in war, MADness remained the core. No one could be mad enough to fight in the atomic age, it was reasoned—forgetting Adolf Hitler.

During the past decade the Russians have greatly increased their atomic weapons arsenal, leading the U.S. government to embrace a new doctrine of “sufficiency” rather than superiority. At the same time, the determination of the Nixon administration to negotiate a meaningful detente with the Soviet Union led some European NATO partners to a mood of skeptical depression.

Proxy Wars

They suspected the superpowers were in effect asserting a condominium on this continent which might approximate that uneasily established in the Middle East. There, America and Russia armed their clients to fight proxy wars but carefully avoided being drawn into such conflicts themselves.

The last thing the NATO partners could accept would be the idea of a proxy war—a concept which, in fact, has never been contemplated for an instant by Washington but which has been attributed to us by suspicious allies. To erase these suspicions, Schlesinger changed our strategic doctrine while stressing the need to maintain a reasonable military balance on NATO's central front, despite continuing detente negotiations.

He sought to tie the U.S. nuclear power directly into U.S. alliance obligations by introducing among NATO choices for riposte to a major attack the possibility of a relatively small, limited, missile strike against Soviet military targets. Thus we have again witnessed the original philosophy of NATO by reaffirming the notion of totally defending not only ourselves but our allies.

This new targeting doctrine is only to be applied in case of a “massive invasion of Western Europe.” It is not that terrible bugaboo of our age, a plan for a “first strike” against an enemy or a blueprint for a “limited” war, which is well nigh impossible.

It is simply a logical option for defense, in case of attack. It is designed to hold the alliance together more effectively to deter a conflict that will never be fought if proper deterrence exists. Schlesinger calls this a formula for “selective retaliation,” designed to reduce the threat of holocaust by mistake.

Since both Washington and Moscow are obviously in earnest about continuing arms control negotiations, reaffirmed validity of our principal alliance increases the U.S. bargaining leverage. Peace has obviously become an imperative in a world which McNamara rightly discerned as “MAD.” Yet Americans should remember a phrase from George Washington's speech to Congress (Jan. 8, 1790): “To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.”

‘Conceptual Breakthrough’

How to MIRV a Cow

By James Reston

NEW YORK—During the worst of the oil crisis, Americans complained that the nations of the Middle East monopolized the world's oil reserves, and created great hardship by charging the highest prices possible.

Now, with less publicity, the world is facing a food crisis, and the main question this time is what the United States and Canada will do about it. For North America, now controls a larger share of the world's exportable supplies of food grains than the Middle East does of oil.

The analogy, of course, is not precise, because the United States is not withholding grain from nations for political purposes, but the price of wheat, soybeans and corn has more than doubled in the last 20 months, and the nations that need food the most are precisely those least able to pay for it.

Moral Question

This raises some hard political and even moral questions—as Lester Brown of the Overseas Development Council put it to the Rockefeller Commission on Critical Choices for Americans: Can we rely primarily on the market place to set the price and determine the distribution of so essential a commodity as food? And should Americans continue to consume as much fodder as they now do, most of us consuming more than we actually need?

“There is little doubt,” Brown told the Rockefeller Commission, “but that a year from now we will see the largest food deficit in any region in history unfolding in Asia—a situation where political leaders in the more affluent countries, including the United States, may have to decide whether to throw up our hands and sort of cast Asia adrift.” Or, he goes on to suggest, we can go to the consumer and ask the food equivalent of turning the thermostat down six degrees—that is, reducing consumption of, say, livestock products in order to free up many millions of tons of grain to move into Asia.

27-Day Reserve

World demand for food because of rising population and marginal improvement of living standards in some countries is increasing by 30 million tons a year. In 1961, we had reserves amounting to 85 days of world food consumption. Now, despite very good crops in the major grain producing countries last year, reserves are down to 27 days and declining by 10 million tons a year.

U.S. farmers and the Department of Agriculture have probably made as great a contribution to world peace as the soldiers at the Pentagon or the diplomats at the State Department. Nobody can say they didn't do their part. In the last 20 years, they have increased corn production by

4 per cent per acre. So great has been the demand for soybeans that one acre out of six under cultivation in the United States is now planted in that crop, and U.S. soybean exports now bring in more money than all our high technology exports such as computers or jet aircraft.

Meanwhile, enormous progress has been made in increasing the production of poultry, eggs, and milk. Brown notes that the average milk production of a cow in India today is about 800 pounds a year. In the United States the average is 10,000 pounds a year.

This, however, does not satisfy the Department of Agriculture experts. They want to know why a cow in the state of Washington produced 44,000 pounds of milk last year, and why the average American hen, even when tricked by controlled lighting, produces only 233 eggs a year, while the Japanese actually induced one hen to lay 365.

It is a particular disappointment in Washington that the scientists have not been able to produce multiple births in cattle. This is really to use Henry Kissinger's term, the “conceptual breakthrough” that the agricultural scientists are looking for. They would rather MIRV a cow than a missile, but so far they haven't managed to do it, and supply keeps running behind demand.

Other Reasons

There are other reasons. The United States is running out of idle acres. Fertilizer is in short supply because of the rising price of oil and the increased demand. While the average person in poor countries consumes about 400 pounds of grain a year, the average North American is now consuming nearly a ton of grain a year. About 100 pounds of it in the form of beer and whiskey.

Also, while we are now putting much marginal land back into production in the United States, we are also taking out of production about a million good acres a year for highways, shopping centers, and golf courses. It is true, of course, that the Middle East has been producing disaster in this respect between people and food for a very long time, but the surplus of people and the shortages of water, land, energy, and common sense are beginning to catch up with us again.

The guess here is that the United States could make more friends and progress in the world by solving its own food problems by reducing the waste of the food crisis. But this will take some doing.

The rich world doesn't really believe in the coming food crisis any more than it believes in the oil crisis, but it will. One day we'll all be weight watchers including Henry Kissinger, but not until the crisis is really much better understood.

© The New York Times

New Try in Ulster

The deteriorating situation in Northern Ireland clearly demanded a fresh initiative from the British government. While it is difficult to muster much optimism about Britain's new proposal for Ulster, it offers at least as much hope for advancing a solution to the problem as any of the alternatives suggested so far from any other quarter.

Former Prime Minister Heath fears that the proposal for election of a 78-member constitutional convention in Ulster will “sweep away everything” his government had worked out for the sharing of political power between the province's Protestant and Catholic communities. In fact, however, the powersharing machinery was swept away when the 15-member Northern Ireland Executive collapsed in late May from pressures generated by a crippling strike led by Protestant extremist organizations.

Members of the convention will be elected under the proportional representation system used a year ago to elect a now-suspended Northern Ireland Assembly, thus insuring fair representation for Ulster's Catholic minority. But having decided to play no part in the convention, Britain can only insist that any draft constitution drawn up must provide for “some form of sharing of

power and partnership,” as the official announcement says.

Yet the official Unionist party, which claims with some justification to represent the largest body of Ulster Protestants, has ruled out in advance any sharing of power with the Social Democratic and Labor party, the main spokesman for the province's 500,000 Catholics. The Unionists also reject the British requirement of an “Irish dimension,” meaning some formal links, however modest they may be at the beginning, between a future Northern Ireland administration and the Republic of Ireland.

Thus, as Mr. Heath says, the recommendations of a constitutional convention dominated by the Unionists are likely to be unacceptable to the British Parliament, which must finally approve them. Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, Merlyn Rees, hopes that the Unionists will moderate their positions and that the delegates to the convention will “talk together as Northern Irishmen” in an effort to find a way to stability and peace.

Unfortunately there is no evidence to suggest that the representatives of the two communities—let alone the terrorist groups at the two extremes—will find a better path to cooperation on their own than they have up to now under British auspices.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dacca Summit

Although overshadowed by President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, the summit meeting in Dacca between Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh was a dramatic event that could have important long-run consequences for the 150 million people of their two countries and for the entire Indian subcontinent. Initial reports of the meeting were disappointing. It is unfortunate that no apparent progress was made toward solving problems left over from the Bangladesh war of independence two and one-half years ago, such as the division of assets and liabilities, the fate of some 400,000 non-Bengali Muslims left stranded

in Bangladesh, the establishment of diplomatic relations and resumption of trade.

Nevertheless, the warmth of the reception accorded to Mr. Bhutto in Dacca, the frankness of his apology for Pakistan's “shameful repression and unspeakable crimes” in the former province, denote an exemplary readiness to forgive and forget. If this new spirit can be fostered through an early return visit of Sheikh Mujibur to Pakistan, which has already been accepted in principle by both sides, there is every reason to hope that their remaining differences can be resolved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Paying for Detente

Understandings between big powers are undoubtedly important and legitimate matters when aimed at preventing conflicts and reducing confrontations. But is it admissible for Nixon and Kissinger to entail complicity with totalitarianism? Do they really mean that demands based on human rights must be pushed into the background, hushed up, forgotten or allocated to the sphere of the other side's “domestic concerns”? And is American policy telling America's

partners in Western Europe to leave her alone until she has pushed detente, with its concomitants of strategic horse-deals and economic aid, to a point where it becomes “irreversible” after which everything will work out by itself? If so, it would be interesting to know what provides confidence that totalitarianism will prove a reliable partner along this road, and that other things will fall into place automatically once detente has been achieved.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 8, 1899

PARIS—The Rennes correspondent of Le Temps telegraphs that, in consequence of the time required by the government commissioner, the president of the court-martial and the defense to examine the dossier, it will be impossible for the trial of Capt. Dreyfus to begin before August 10. The country still remains deeply divided over the outcome of the issue.

Fifty Years Ago

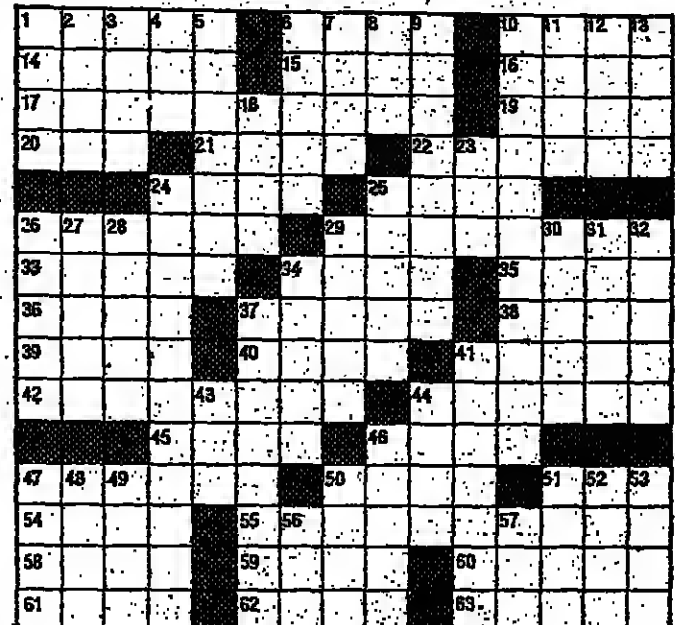
July 8, 1924

LONDON—The Labor government has decided against the construction of the English Channel tunnel. The definite announcement that the government had accepted the recommendation of the Imperial Defence Committee, which is adverse to the project, was made by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons today. There is still a great amount of controversy over this subject.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
1. Barbed wire
 6. London gallery
 10. Movie in Paris
 14. Misleading
 15. Mind
 16. Phidias
 17. Seminar activity
 19. Menu item
 20. Part of a test
 21. Highway Abbr.
 22. N.Y.-N.J. range
 24. Mortgage
 25. Prohibited
 26. Back up a loan
 27. Agreeing to
 28. Some horses
 30. Moon plain
 31. Borodin character
 35. Locale
 37. Stein and Ederle to friends
 38. Recent suffix
 40. French lesson verb
 41. Salome's field
 42. Relating to luck
- DOWN**
1. Louvre name
 2. At the time of
 3. Broadway sportswear
 4. Anger
 5. Sailboat setups
 6. Subway fare
 7. Sacred bull
 8. Little
 9. Prints from a plate
 10. Get one's idea across
 11. Brainstorm
 12. Tide
 13. This, in Spain
 14. Egyptian deity
 15. Lincoln
 16. College study
 17. Cake
 18. French composer
 19. Cash and
 20. Broadway figure
 21. Present occasion
 22. Shoe worker
 23. Rhythm
 24. One of 24 Doves
 25. Forensic events
 26. A keg
 27. Of (recently)
 28. Drinks
 29. Stage wigwag
 30. Conclusion, in music
 31. Tourist sight
 32. Wheat product
 33. Cupid
 34. Allot
 35. Understanding
 36. Garden tool
 37. Demon



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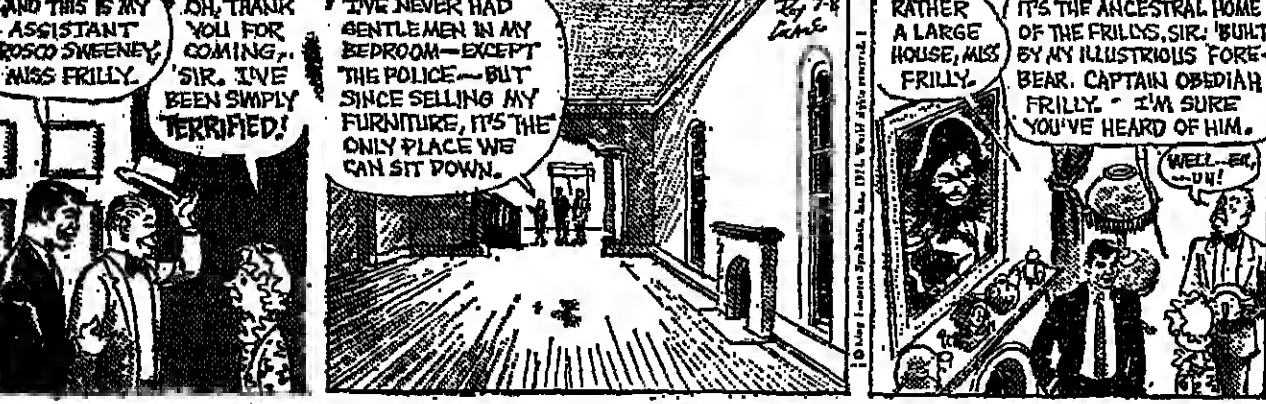
BEETLE



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BUZZ SAWYER



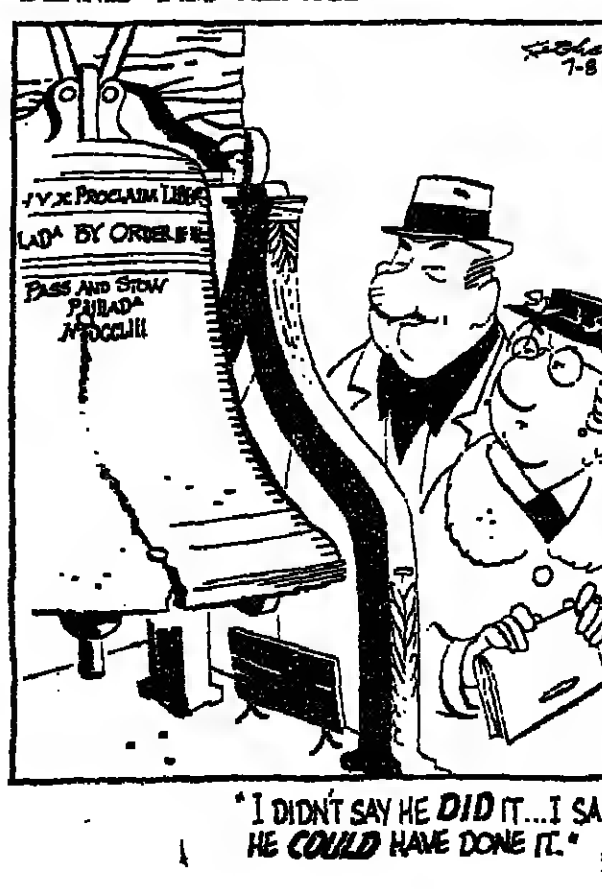
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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

Criminals at Large

By Newgate Callendar

A RATHER weird and unclassifiable book is Christopher Leach's "The Send-Off" (Scribner, \$4.95). Its basic ingredients are put into the mystery category: its treatment and interpretation give it literary quality. Anyway, here is this very normal, middle-class British couple who, with daughter and son-in-law, are just about to go on vacation. The day before they are to leave for Spain, the lady of the house discovers a corpse in the kitchen. So they get rid of the body.

Or, at least, they try to get rid of it. It is a most persistent body. It also continues to bleed. It is dead as it apparently is after a long time in the deep freeze. They try to bury it. The body comes alive. The church won't take it. The army won't either (the body is in a soldier's uniform). The police won't touch it—wrong country. Meanwhile the body continues to bleed. The family grumbles about the mess it is making. At the very end the body pops up somewhere else, and the family hastily departs on vacation.

An obvious parable suggests itself: the body, as Christ, returns to a society divorced of all feeling. The horror of the conception is heightened by Leach's matter-of-fact, colloquial prose and speech patterns. He has a remarkable ear for dialogue, and he uses it with the finesse of a surgeon working on a detached retina. The two men put the body in the freezer, and the women are summoned.

"Come and look," "I don't want to, thank you," "It's a family affair," said Mr. Jardine. "All for one, one for all. If we're getting to Spain tomorrow, everyone's got to help. You look, Nance, and you, Em. Go on."

"They crossed to the freezer," "Ask, ask," said Mrs. Jardine. "He doesn't look English to me. More German. That fair hair."

Just people, amiably talking in the family kitchen. You won't believe a word of it, but you won't be bored, either.

Something of a case history, Bill S. Ballinger's "The Corsican" (Dodd, Mead, \$7.95) starts with an ambitious kid in Corsica and follows him through as he forms his own "family," makes an alliance with the Union Corse, moves to Marseilles after the war and becomes one of the biggest gangsters in Europe. Then a conflict with the Mafia and a surprise ending. Fast, smooth, believable. Less successful is the normally reliable Patricia Highsmith's "Ripley's Game" (Knopf, \$5.95). A murder of a bank teller is approached to do some killings. He needs the money and agrees. Tom Ripley, who has appeared in previous Highsmith books, helps the sick man. There is too much talk, not enough action and an inconclusive ending.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Hypermodern play, though supposedly a system of restrained, refined maneuvering, has this in common with gambit play: it requires sacrificing.

To be sure, the hypermodernist does not throw away pawns or pieces the way the gambiter does, but that is because he aims at a different objective. The gambiter offers material to gain time for direct attack; the hypermodernist offers terrain in return for dynamic counterattacks.

In such typical hypermodern openings as the King's Indian Defense or the Alekhine Defense, Black permits, even encourages, White to undertake rapid pawn possession of the center on a grand scale. Black's plan is to hit the hypermodernist's extended structure with the precisely timed thrust that will crumble it. Even if White should maintain his pawn formation intact, he might be forced onto the defensive for the remainder of the game to shore it up.

Hard to Overlook

Meanwhile, however, the obtrusive fact is White's imposing center; if the hypermodernist cannot recover a grip on it, his gambit will have failed and he will have to suffer a cramped position for the rest of the game.

In the latest round game between Arthur Bisguier and Andrew Soltis in the Goldwater-Marshall Invitational Tournament, Black's hypermodernism went wildly awry and Bisguier swept through to a sharp tactical victory. Bisguier's 5 P-B4, initiating the Four Pawns Attack, threatened to overthrow the King's Indian Defense in the nineteenth-century, but nowadays it is rarely seen, not because it has met with refutation, but because it usually yields little more than equality after its initial surge.

Soltis's 7...KN-Q2 and 8...Nxf3, baring Black's fianchettoed bishop and bringing the knight to a strong square, was first employed with success by Mikhail Tal against Johannesann in Reykjavik, 1964 (though the moves 5...O-O and 6 P-B4 had been in the historical arsenal since 1850). Soltis's Q-Q4 wins for Black. However, after Bisguier's cool 18 B-KN1, Soltis was stymied since 18...BxR1, 19 QxR, QR-B1; 20 P-N3, QxN; 21 N-B3 enables White to gain two pieces for rook and pawn.

Finally Bisguier was ready for 19 P-N3 because his 20 B-Q3! aborted Soltis's hope for counterplay. Bisguier had sharply foreseen that his 24 Q-Q5! prevented Soltis from recovering two rooks for the queen. Thus, the game was decided, though Soltis played on to move 42.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	1 P-Q4	15 B-QB2	15 B-QB2	29 Q-Q2	29 Q-Q2
2 P-B4	2 P-B4	16 K-R2	16 K-R2	30 P-N3	30 P-N3
3 N-Q3	3 N-Q3	17 N-N5	17 N-N5	31 BxP	31 BxP
4 P-K4	4 P-K4	18 B-KN1	18 B-KN1	32 P-N4	32 P-N4
5 P-N3	5 P-N3	19 BxP	19 BxP	33 B-N5	33 B-N5
6 P-P	6 P-P	20 B-Q3	20 B-Q3	34 QxP	34 QxP
7 B-Q3	7 B-Q3	21 B-B4	21 B-B4	35 K-R2	35 K-R2
8 N-K2	8 N-K2	22 N-N4	22 N-N4	36 BxR	36 BxR
9 O-O	9 O-O	23 N-Q2	23 N-Q2	37 Q-P7	37 Q-P7
10 N-K3	10 N-K3	24 Q-Q5ch	24 Q-Q5ch	38 Q-P7	38 Q-P7
11 B-K3	11 B-K3	25 P-B	25 P-B	39 P-N6	39 P-N6
12 P-R2	12 P-R2	26 QxP	26 QxP	40 QxP	40 QxP
13 P-Q3	13 P-Q3	27 Q-Q5	27 Q-Q5	41 QxRch	41 QxRch
14 P-P	14 P-P	28 P-Q4	28 P-Q4	42 P-N7	42 P-N7

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

BIGEE

YOWLE

GOFERR

TENJUK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: FRANC BROOD JUNIOR TARTAR

Answer: Can draw mechanically—A TRACTOR

Connors Disposes Of Rosewall Easily In Wimbledon Final

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 7 (UPI)—For the fourth time in 20 years, Ken Rosewall came away second best from the Wimbledon men's tennis finals as he was demolished yesterday by Jimmy Connors' weight of stroke and serve, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

The 93-minute victory gave the United States a sweep of the singles titles, since Chris Evert, Connors' fiancée, beat Olga Morozova in the women's final on Saturday.

Rosewall, the sentimental favorite, never got in the match. He was outstrung and outlasted, a weary 39-year-old man who had left his game in the dressing room.

Connors was superb. The 21-year-old lefthander, joint No. 1 in the United States with Stan Smith, had a plan of attack and kept to it.

Beaten to the Punch
He stayed in the backcourt at first, hitting hard and deep to get the feel, taking the ball on the rise and swinging it from side to side. Rosewall could do little about it. He was beaten to the punch, battered by two-fisted backhands that knocked him off balance.

The Australian won the first game and then the avalanche hit him. Connors held service and went to work on Rosewall's service. A forehand pass, a smash on a short ball, a two-hander into the corner and then the break to 2-1 as Rosewall backhanded over the line.

Quickly Connors was at set point, slipping a backhand through the hole for 6-1. Only 21 minutes had passed and the crowd was in sympathy.

Rosewall kept waiting for a lift, some inspiration of thought or stroke. In the opening game of the second set, he uncharacteristically was recognized as the best backhand in tennis. But it wasn't good enough.

Six Times at Deuce
With uncanny anticipation, Connors was there six times they were at deuce with Rosewall once at break point. But a forehand volley on the stretch had the Australian beaten.

Normally Connors, with his speed of foot, hustles to the net behind his spinning southpaw service. For a while he stayed back, content to pick up the Rosewall return and then forge forward. He was lucky now. A second shot put him a 2-0, another netcord helped save his service and then, with 10 games in a row, he reached 4-0.

Rosewall jumped up and down on the back line and won a game, but it was unearned. For a minute Connors was human. He hit a couple into the net and double-faulted for 4-1.

Connors was brimming with confidence and his percentage of good shots was incredible as the two-fisted brought up the chalk from the lines and the overheads jumped off the grass. The second set was on the board at 6-1, then Connors had "the break at 1-0. Was Rosewall ever going to move?

Rosewall's Bid
Leading by 2-1, he made his bid. He was at 3-40 on a backhand rife to Connors' feet, then was brought back to deuce. He was at ad-0 on a backhand pass, Deuce again. One more advantage on a backhand volley. Could he get the break that might mean the set? Connors squashed his hopes, smashing for that game, breaking service for another.

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Connors made no mistake. In a last gasp, Rosewall made two marvelous returns. Then he pushed a backhand low into the net for the match.

The Duke of Kent came down in the center court to "and a gold cup to Connors. There was also a check for \$24,000 of the \$234,000 purse.

The crowd rose to clap for Rosewall. He had been there so often before—in the final against Jaroslav Drobny in 1954, against Lew Hoad in 1956 and John Newcombe in 1970.

In other championships, Newcombe paired with Tony Roche to beat Smith and Bob Lutz, 6-5, 6-4, 6-4, for their fifth doubles title. Peggy Michel and Evonne Goolagong won the women's doubles from Karen Krantzke and Helen Gourlay, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3 and Billie Jean King and Owen Davidson captured the mixed doubles for the fourth time by beating Mark Farrell and Lesley Charles, 6-3, 9-7.

Connors Sues ATP
WIMBLEDON, England, July 7 (AP)—Members of the Association of Tennis Professionals will open a defense fund to fight suits against its organization and officers. ATP president Arthur Ashe has said.

Ashe issued the statement after hearing that Bill Rindon, on behalf of Jimmy Connors, has initiated a \$41 million suit in a New York Federal Court against Jack Kramer, director of the ATP, Donald Dell, the group's legal counsel, and Commercial Union, a tennis sponsor.

Rindon is business manager for Connors and the world's top players. Nastase is a member of the 123-strong ATP. Connors is not. The suit charges Kramer, Dell and Commercial Union with conspiring to hurt the career of Connors, who was barred from the Italian and French championships because of his connection with World Team Tennis.

World Team Tennis is a newly formed league of 16 cities in North America. As winner of the Australian championship in January, Connors was in a position of scoring the "grand slam," a sweep of the four major titles—Australian, French, Wimbledon and United States.

The ban at Paris deprived him of this chance. A commercial firm is offering \$125,000 in prize money for anyone achieving such a feat, only accomplished in the past by two men—Don Budge in 1923 and Rod Laver in 1962 and 1969.

Evonne Goolagong of Australia also was deprived of this opportunity when she was barred in the French after winning the Australian. She, too, plays WTT tennis. Vic Edwards, her manager, has indicated that he plans action similar to that of Rindon.

S. Africa Entered
LONDON, July 7 (UPI)—The Davis Cup Special Management Committee today rejected demands to expel South Africa from the tennis competition. Davis Cup secretary Basil Reay said. The decision of the seven-member committee came at the Davis Cup Nations annual general meeting and confirmed a January decision to admit South Africa while barring Rhodesia.

The Russians launched a skillful, calculated rally over the last 50 yards to beat the British national eight from the Leader and Thames Traders' clubs by half a length in one of the closest finals here in years.

For more than six minutes on the course of 1 mile 550 yards, the British crew appeared as if it could provide an upset. But in the end, the finely-trained and heavier Russians powered through to victory in 6 minutes 34 seconds. The race was won in the last half-dozen strokes.

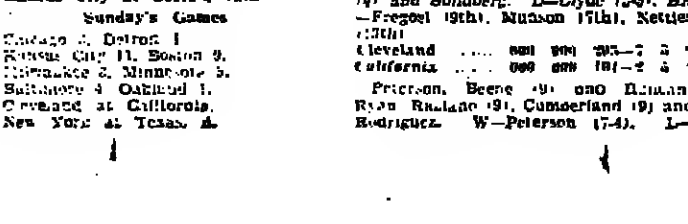
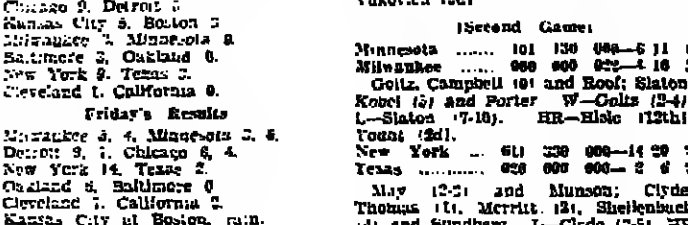
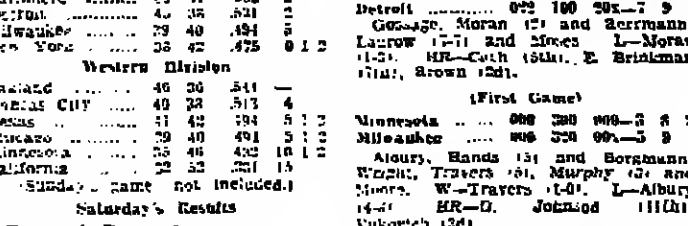
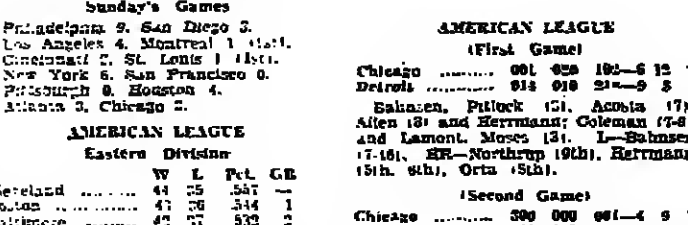
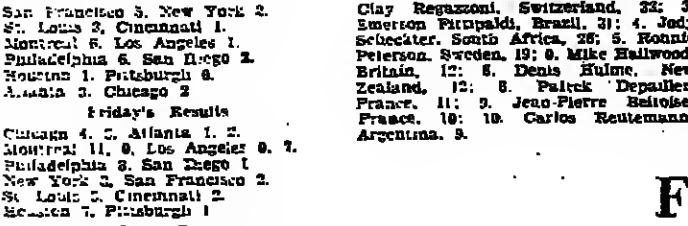
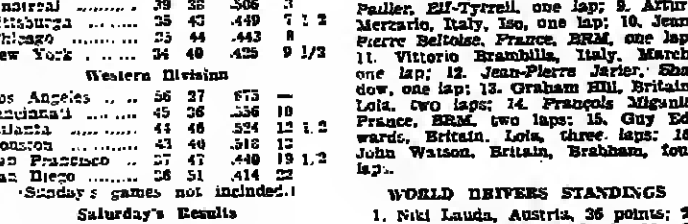
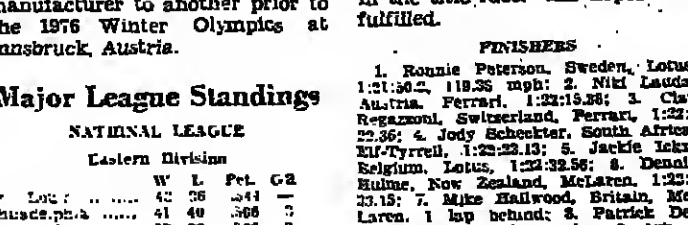
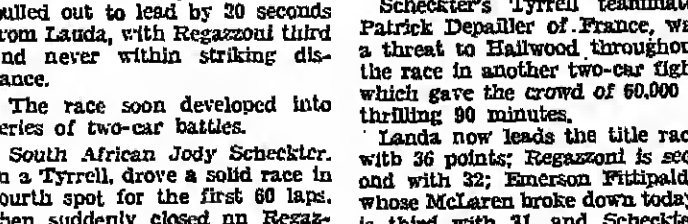
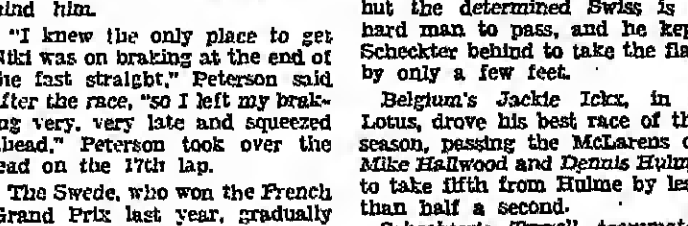
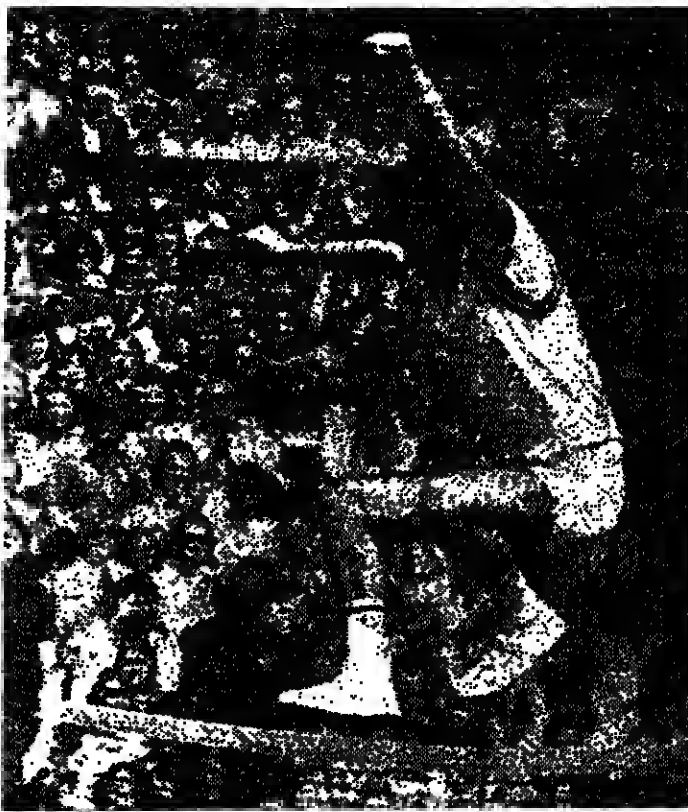
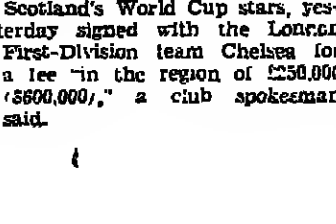
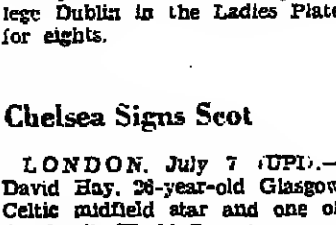
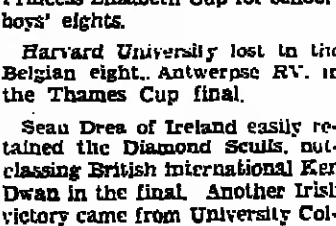
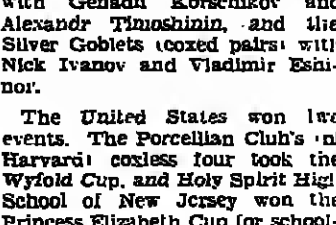
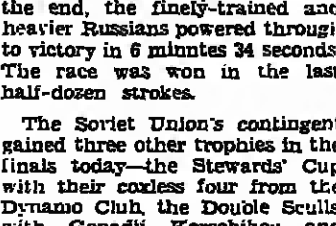
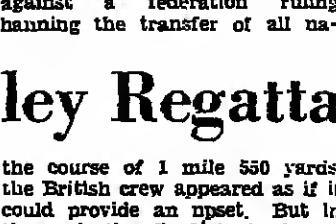
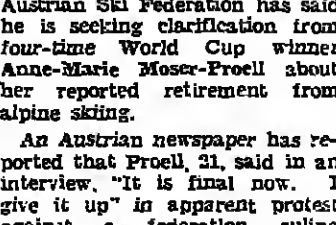
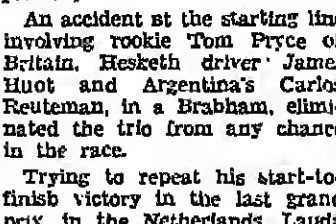
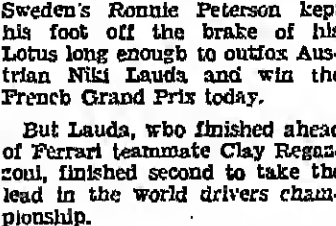
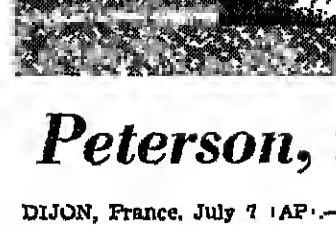
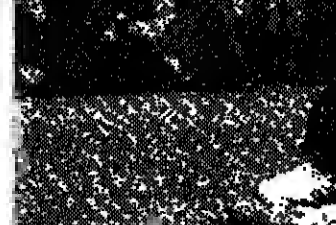
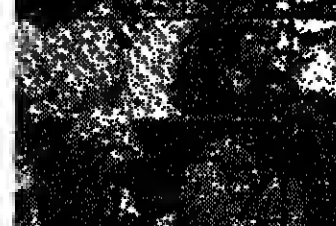
The Soviet Union's contingent gained three other trophies in the finals today—the Stewards' Cup with their coxless four from the Dynamo Club, the Double Sculls with Genadi Korchikov and Alexander Timoshin, and the Silver Goblets coxed pairs with Nick Ivanov and Vladimir Eshtor.

The United States won two events. The Porcellain Club's Harvard coxless four took the Wyfold Cup, and Holy Spirit High School of New Jersey won the Princess Elizabeth Cup for schoolboys' eights.

Harvard University lost in the Belgian eight. Antwerp RV, in the Thames Cup final.

Sean Dree of Ireland easily retained the Diamond Sculls, not-classing British international Ken Dwan in the final. Another Irish victory came from University College Dublin in the Ladies Plate for eights.

Jim Connors leaps over the net at Wimbledon after he captures singles title by defeating Ken Rosewall, who hits the grass after failing to return a shot.



Peterson, in Lotus, Beats Ferraris

DJON, France, July 7 (AP)—Sweden's Ronnie Peterson kept his foot off the brake of his Lotus long enough to outfox Austrian Niki Lauda and win the French Grand Prix today.

But Lauda, who finished ahead of Ferrari teammate Clay Regazzoni, finished second to take the lead in the world drivers championship.

An accident at the starting line involving rookie Tom Pryce of Britain, Hesketh driver James Hunt and Argentine Carlos Reutemann, in a Brabham, eliminated the trio from any chance in the race.

Trying to repeat his start-to-finish victory in the last grand prix, in the Netherlands, Lauda took over from the pole position with Peterson's Lotus right behind him.

"I knew the only place to get Niki was on braking at the end of the first straight," Peterson said after the race, "so I left my braking very, very late and squeezed ahead." Peterson took over the lead on the 17th lap.

The Swede, who won the French Grand Prix last year, gradually pulled out to lead by 20 seconds from Lauda, with Regazzoni third and never within striking distance.

The race soon developed into series of two-car battles.

South African Jody Scheckler, in a Tyrrell, drove a solid race in fourth spot for the first 60 laps, then suddenly closed on Regazzoni. In the final laps, he was

right on the Ferrari's back wheels, but the determined Swede is a hard man to pass, and he kept Scheckler behind to take the flag by only a few feet.

Belgium's Jackie Ickx, in a Lotus, drove his best race of the season, passing the McLaren of Mike Hailwood and Dennis Hulme to take fifth from Hulme by less than half a second.

Scheckler's Tyrrell teammate, Patrick Depailler of France, was a threat to Hailwood throughout the race in another two-car fight which gave the crowd of 60,000 a thrilling 90 minutes.

Lauda now leads the title race with 36 points; Regazzoni is second with 32; Emerson Fittipaldi, whose McLaren broke down today, is third with 31, and Scheckler fourth with 29 points.

Team manager Luca Badoer, a 28-year-old lawyer brought in last year by Enzo Ferrari to reorganize the team, had said before the race that "I won't mind if we don't win here, but it will be vital to get points to keep our drivers right up there in the title race." His hopes were fulfilled.

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Blair, McNally Pace Orioles

OAKLAND, Calif., July 7 (UPI)—Paul Blair got the first hit off Ken Holtzman, a sixth-inning homer, and later tripled and scored a run while Dave McNally went the distance on a five-hitter today in leading the Baltimore Orioles to a 4-1 victory over the Oakland A's.

Holtzman carried a 1-0 lead into the sixth when, after one out, Blair hit his ninth homer of the season.

Sunday
It became 2-1 in the seventh when Don Baylor hit his fourth homer and in the eighth, back-to-back triples by Blair and Bobby Grich finished Holtzman. Tommy Davis added a run-scoring single off Rolfe Fingers to complete the Baltimore scoring.

Royals 1, Red Sox 9
At Boston, Hal McRae's single and Fran Healy's sacrifice fly drove home runs in the 10th inning to give Kansas City an 11-5 victory over the Red Sox in the first game of a double-header.

George Brett walked to lead off the 10th and was sacrificed to second by Cookie Rojas. Amos Otis walked, McRae singled to score Brett and, after John Mayberry walked, Healy's sacrifice fly scored Otis.

McRae Miller drove in five runs for Boston with his first career grand slam, in the sixth, a double and three singles. One of his singles set up the game-tying run in the eighth inning.

Brewers 3, Twins 5
At Milwaukee, Don Money tied the major league record for consecutive errorless games at third base in one season and Mike Hagen and Darrell Porter each drove in three runs to lead the Brewers to an 8-3 victory over Minnesota in the first game of a double-header.

Money tied the record of 77 games, set by Boston's Rico Petrocelli in 1971. The record for consecutive errorless games over more than one season is 97 by the Giants' Jim Davenport from 1968 to 1969. Money has a carry-over of two errorless games from last year.

White Sox 3, Tigers 1
At Detroit, Bart Johnson pitched a two-hitter in his first appearance of the season for Chicago, giving up a solo home run to Norm Cash in the second inning, in pitching the White Sox to a 3-1 victory over the Tigers. Johnson retired 20 consecutive batters between the home run and Mickey Stanley's leadoff single in the ninth. He picked up his first victory as a starter since July 4, 1973, and chalked up his first complete game in the majors since 1971. He was called up from the minors on Friday.

Mets 6, Giants 6
At New York, Teddy Martinez's three-run triple high-lighted a five-run first inning and led the Mets to a 6-6 victory over San Francisco on a combined three-hitter from Tom Seaver and Bob Apodaca. Losing pitcher Ron Bryant, 2-11, retired the first two Mets batters before Rusty Staub singled. He advanced to second when Cleon Jones walked, and scored on John Milner's single. Jerry Grote's single drove in Jones, and then Seaver walked, Charlie Williams replaced Bryant. Martinez followed with his hit off the left-field wall.

Seaver, now 6-6, won his third game in a row. The Mets right-hander left the game after five innings after aggravating his strained left hip. Fielding Chris Speier's punt for the final out in the first inning.

Reds 2, Cards 1
At Cincinnati, Cesar Geronimo hit a tie-breaking home run in the seventh inning as two rookie pitchers, Tom Carroll and Will McNamara, teamed up to pitch the Reds to a 2-1 victory over St. Louis in the first game of a double-header. Geronimo's homer, his third of the season, came off rookie right-hander Bob Porch, who was making his major league debut.

Phillies 3, Padres 3
At Philadelphia, Willie Montañez had a double and two singles to lead the Phillies to a 3-3 victory over the Padres in the first game of a double-header.

At Montreal, Tommy John, with relief help from Mike Marshall, became the winning pitcher in the National League when he scored his 15th victory as Los Angeles defeated the Expos, 4-1, in the first game of a double-header.

John, now 13-2, worked 7 1/3 innings, gave up seven hits while walking

Brazil Set For Change

be no lights, no one to sell tickets, no ushers and no concessions," Langer said. "A lot more people are involved in a game than football players."

The Australian-French best-of-seven series will start Aug. 22, while the U.S. final trials among Courageous, Mariner and Intrepid start Aug. 15.

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